

German daredevil likely to be sent home

HAMBURG (AP). — The daredevil West German teenager who flew a light plane through Soviet air defenses to Moscow Thursday will probably be sent home soon, but might have to stand trial first.

Valentin Falin, chief of the semi-official Novosti news agency and a top official in the Kremlin hierarchy, also said Soviet radar spotted the Cessna 172 plane but that authorities let it fly on because they thought it was a domestic aircraft.

Falin, a former ambassador to Bonn, was quoted in an interview with the *Hamburger Morgenpost* as saying 19-year-old Mathias Rust, from the town of Wedel near Hamburg, will probably be returned to the West regardless of the trial verdict. He said a trial would be normal in such a case.

"For one thing, we have him [Rust] to thank for pointing out these holes in our [air] defenses to us," Falin was quoted as saying.

The Soviet government has remained silent on Rust's whereabouts since his arrest Thursday night in Red Square.

Officials at the West German Embassy in Moscow said yesterday they were told they could meet with the teenager early this week.

Falin said Soviet radar picked up the U.S.-built Cessna 172 as it entered Soviet airspace over Estonia on Thursday and monitored it on its way to Moscow. "But people assumed this was a Soviet aircraft, and no attempt was made to [positively] identify it," Falin was quoted by the newspaper as saying.

The Soviet defense minister and the commander of the nation's air defense system were dismissed Saturday night. The Soviet Union's ruling Politburo said Soviet radar detected the Cessna and Soviet fighter jets had twice flown around it, but apparently did nothing despite the West German flag on its tail.



The new Soviet air defense chief, General Dmitry Yazov. (Reuters)

Gaza man expelled

Arrests after camp swoop

By JOEL GREENBERG
and BRADLEY BURSTON
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Security forces yesterday carried out a major sweep through the Bala-ta refugee camp near Nablus, arresting dozens of suspects and seizing makeshift pistols and knives. One of the detainees was expelled and 10 were placed in administrative detention for six months.

Military sources said the raid followed a spate of demonstrations and disturbances at the camp in which protesters hurled petrol bombs and rocks, and barricaded roads. The last attack occurred Saturday night, when two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF vehicle.

OC Central Command Amram Mitzna said the searches turned up makeshift pistols used in attacks on security forces. Knives and inflammatory literature were also seized, military sources said.

Meanwhile, the leader of the PLO's terrorist youth movement in the Gaza Strip was expelled from Israel yesterday, by order of OC Southern Command Aluf Yitzhak Mordechai.

Ahmad Fatah Abdel Nasser, 36, of Khan Yunis, took over the leadership of the Shabiba movement in January, after the deportation to Jordan of his predecessor, Muhammad Dahlan, 26.

In 1975, Nasser was convicted of having planted a bomb near a Rishon LeZion kindergarten. There were no casualties in the explosion.

After serving 10 years in prison, Nasser was one of 1,150 security prisoners released two years ago in exchange for three Israeli soldiers held by Ahmad Jibril's group in Syria.

The IDF contends that, since his release, Nasser incited Gaza youths towards armed struggle against Israeli authorities, and "instigated and bore responsibility for numerous disturbances in the Gaza Strip."

Earlier this month, evidence against Nasser was presented to an IDF committee that reviewed the expulsion order. Among the exhibits submitted to the committee were handbills directed against moderate former Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa and his supporters, and calling for "vengeance" against them.

The committee, with Red Cross observers in attendance, was also told that Nasser had ignored warnings to cease incitement, and for that reason had been detained for 18 days in January.

The deportation order was put into effect after Nasser declined to appeal the ruling. Appeals on expulsion orders may be appealed up to the level of the Supreme Court.

The Shabiba organization, loyal to Yasser Arafat's Fatah wing of the PLO, is believed responsible for last week's attempt to detonate a bomb under a passing Israeli vehicle near

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Brazilians on the Ball: Visiting soccer stars Ronaldo, left, and Romario pose yesterday on the Mount of Olives with a M-16 rifle during a tour of Jerusalem with rest of the Brazilian national squad. The talented Brazilians end their successful five-match European tour tonight against Israel. Kick-off at the National Stadium in Ramat Gan is at 7 p.m. (APF)

'Scrap Lavi' mood growing among cabinet ministers

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

The government was moving towards a reluctant decision last night to scrap the Lavi fighter aircraft, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

As the Israel Defence Forces and the Defence Ministry presented the implications of a decision to proceed with the aircraft, ministers who had hitherto favoured the project began to have serious doubts.

Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz, for example, emerging from the second cabinet session on the matter, told reporters that he had come to a meeting as a supporter of the Lavi but was now considering voting against it.

Yesterday's three hour debate was devoted to presentations by the Defence Ministry's economic adviser Zvi Trop, who gave details of the cost of building at least 100 Lavi compared with adopting the IDF's alternative of buying 75 American F-16C aircraft and using the money saved to finance other essential projects.

The bottom line of Trop's presentation was that Israel can buy two F-16Cs for the price of one Lavi.

Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron spoke very strongly against the Lavi. The IDF does not have any technological objections to the Lavi, but finds it prohibitively expensive. Israel will have to invest money for years without seeing any operational benefits, say IDF leaders. The money could be used for more important projects, they think.

On the other hand Defence Ministry Director-General David Ivri and

the Israel Aircraft Industries chiefs Mordechai Hod and Moshe Keret spoke in favour of the Lavi.

Keret said that, if the Lavi is scrapped, the IAI, Israel's largest industry, will shrink to the size it had been 20 years ago. His argument made a strong impact on some ministers; Minister-without-Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz later told reporters it was a question of "life or death" for that industry. Science Minister Gideon Patt told *The Post* that the question of IAI's future must be taken into account.

But this argument was also counter-productive. "Is that the way, the IAI's fate?" ask Peretz. "The fate of Israel's security is the issue. If the IDF, which must conduct the war, says that the Lavi's alternative will give us more security, why should one doubt that?"

Defence Minister Rabin said that carrying the Lavi project through would require an additional \$200 million to \$220m. per year, until the first squadron is produced.

Rabin wants \$150m. to be added to his budget to finance research and development projects which could be carried out if the Lavi were scrapped. Some of the money would also be needed for maintenance, one source said.

The extra \$50m. to \$70m. would be required to complete the Lavi project. He insisted these sums should not come from the present defence budget. To ensure that they are not tagged on at a later stage, Rabin would like the cabinet to establish a project administration

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Members of GSS probe to be named

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

The president of the Supreme Court, Justice Meir Shamgar, will today name the members of the judicial commission of inquiry to probe the methods of interrogation used by the Shin Bet in its fight against terror.

The cabinet voted for the inquiry at a troubled and occasionally heated session yesterday. The voting was 16-0, with six abstentions.

Several ministers said, during the session and afterwards, that the cabinet had been brought round to the idea of the judicial commission of inquiry "by force of circumstances."

They took their decision because of the feeling in the Shin Bet that the police probe ordered by Attorney-General Yosef Harish would have singled out a small number of operatives in connection with the Izat Nafsu case.

Before the vote, Prime Minister Shamir said that the scope of the inquiry commission's probe was very broad and would enable it to lay down guidelines for the future functioning of the security service. It would be able to define the powers and prerogatives of the Shin Bet, and it would spell out its responsibilities.

According to one cabinet source, none of the ministers recalled that the former head of IDF intelligence, Aluf (res.) Aharon Yariv, had demanded such guidelines and definitions in the report he was asked to prepare after the Ashkelon bus No. 300 hijack killings in 1984, when Shin Bet operatives also committed perjury. Yariv's recommendations have been gathering dust ever since.

The heads of the Shin Bet, who have been lobbying Shamir and his senior colleagues for the past few days, persuaded them that only by holding a judicial inquiry could it be shown that the operatives responsible

(Continued on back page)

Eight SLA men killed; six Israelis wounded

Hizbullah in concerted Lebanon raid

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ROSH HANIKRA. — Attacks by Shi'ite extremists on Israeli positions inside the security zone in South Lebanon and Christian strongholds to the north yesterday were harbingers of more sophisticated terror assaults in the region, according to observers here and in South Lebanon.

Six IDF soldiers were wounded in a dawn mortar bombardment of positions along the northern border of the security zone, while Hizbullah gunmen launched concerted attacks on three strongholds manned by Christian militiamen near Jezzine, north of the security zone.

Eight Christian militiamen were said killed and 10 wounded in repelling the attacks, which lasted for over two hours. The Hizbullah, according to South Lebanese sources, suffered a minimum of eight men killed.

Israel Television reported last night that two Christian militiamen were taken prisoner by Hizbullah.

All six IDF wounded were transferred by helicopter to Rambam Hospital in Haifa. They were suffering mainly from shrapnel wounds. Three were later released; the others were reported to be suffering from moderate wounds.

Six of the wounded Christian militiamen were also brought to the hospital. One was later released, while three of the remaining militiamen were said to be in serious condition.

The mortar attack occurred around 5 a.m. north of the village of Ishiya in the central sector of the security zone, which has been a



hotbed of terrorist activity in recent months.

IDF forces in the region returned fire towards the source of fire, outside the security zone.

At about the same time, scores of Hizbullah gunmen tried to storm three strongholds held by Christian militiamen near the predominantly Christian township of Jezzine.

The attacks took place on positions near the villages of Butzlia, J'bal Saffi, and Dahar Rahal.

The militiamen in the region are attached to the forces of South Lebanese Army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad, but receive no assistance from Israel, since the area is outside the buffer zone.

The Hizbullah gunmen, armed with mortars, RPGs, machine-guns and light weapons, launched a heavy bombardment before trying to storm the positions. But they were beaten back by heavy return fire from the defenders and were eventually forced to flee, leaving the bodies of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Madame Raimond listen yesterday to a welcoming speech by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport. Raimond said he had come to discuss Middle East peace and scientific cooperation between Israel and France. (Media/P. Tikiner)

Red Square pilot had lovelorn predecessor who moved Stalin

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Almost 50 years ago, a lovelorn young Briton flew a light plane into the Soviet Union in search of his Russian sweetheart and apparently so moved Josef Stalin that he was allowed to marry her and take her back to England.

The story, some details of which were echoed in the amazing flight from Helsinki to Moscow's Red Square by teenage West German pilot Mathias Rust, is recounted in memoirs published by Soviet writer Lev Sheinin in 1959.

Sheinin identified the Briton as Brian Montague Grover and said his small craft landed on November 13, 1938 — just as purges and spy-mania were sweeping the country — in the village of Glukhovo 200 km north of Moscow.

At the time, Sheinin, now dead, was an aide to Soviet state prosecutor Andrei Vyshinsky, who conducted most of the major purge trials of the period, and wrote several books after World War II on his experiences as an investigator.

Grover, in the account, announced to the startled Glukhovo villagers and to his subsequent police interrogators that he had come to the Soviet Union in a bid to see his lost

beloved, pharmacist's assistant Yelena Golius.

She was from the city of Grozny in the northern Caucasus. They had met when Grover himself worked there earlier in the 1930s as an engineering expert helping in the Soviet industrialisation drive.

At a trial soon after, Sheinin says, Grover was sentenced to one month in jail for illegally crossing the Soviet frontier — an offence which then as now could have brought three years hard labour. The judge said he was taking into account the young Briton's "sincere feelings" and a few days later the authorities commuted the sentence, substituting a small token fine of 100 rubles.

Golius, Sheinin says, came to Moscow and she and Grover were married. They left together for England by the end of December 1938. He gave no indication of what became of them afterwards.

Older people here say they recall the incident which they believed had been used to boost Stalin's image in the wake of the purges. "I recall he was supposed to have said: 'Love knows no frontiers,'" one elderly Russian said yesterday.

Another lone violator of the

Soviet frontiers — regarded, as was the Russian border in Tsarist times, as sacrosanct — was not as lucky as Grover.

In 1941, just hours before the Nazi armies burst into the Soviet Union on July 22, a young German corporal who was a secret Communist crossed over to warn that the attack was imminent. According to official accounts released after Stalin's death in 1953, his warning was transmitted to the Kremlin chief who refused to believe it and, in some versions, ordered the young man shot as a provocateur.

More economic reforms on way

Post Economic Reporter

The Bank of Israel will press ahead with a major overhaul of monetary policy and capital market reform in the next several months, Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno said yesterday at a press conference called to unveil the central bank's 1986 annual report.

Bruno said no devaluation of the shekel was on the cards in the coming months, so long as a policy of effective wage restraint was maintained. He said a flexible wage and employment policy was necessary, and called on the Histadrut not to press for wage increases over and above cost-of-living allowances.

(A full story appears on page 7.)

Further school disruptions possible today

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Another day of disruptions in the nation's schools may be in store today. Teachers' leaders and Education Ministry officials were meeting last night to discuss plans to reduce the proposed cut in the education budget.

A spokeswoman for the Secondary School Teachers' Association warned, "If we don't reach agreement tonight, then it will be too bad for everyone."

Last week the association, together with the Histadrut Teachers' Union, staged two strikes which closed almost every school in the country and kept over a million children at home.

Parents are advised to listen to the radio this morning to hear whether schools will open today.

The two teachers' unions staged their walkouts last week in protest over government plans to cut education spending by NIS 44 million. The slash, they said, would mean sacking thousands of teachers and a drastic reduction in school hours.

The Education Ministry has confirmed that more than 5,000 teachers have already received dismissal notices, but was last night attempting to persuade the teachers to accept a reduction in overtime as a way of keeping the number of firings to a minimum.

However, yesterday evening,

even before the talks — between Shoshana Bayer, head of the Secondary School Teachers' Association, Yitzhak Weiser, head of the Histadrut Teachers' Union and Education Ministry director-general Shimon Shoshani — had begun, the teachers said that they would not accept a cut in hours.

"By cutting the extra hours worked by many teachers, the ministry will in effect be cutting their pay and reducing the level of tuition available in the schools. We will not accept this, and if there is no agreement tonight, then I am afraid we'll be forced to take further action," said a spokeswoman for the secondary school teachers.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	31.5.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	10	10	15	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	10	15	Cloudy
BUEENOS AIRES	5	4	10	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10	10	15	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	10	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	10	15	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	10	15	Cloudy
HONG KONG	24	24	29	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	13	13	20	Cloudy
LISBON	13	13	20	Cloudy
LONDON	11	11	16	Cloudy
MADRID	11	11	16	Cloudy
MONTREAL	11	11	16	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	21	26	Cloudy
OSLO	10	10	15	Cloudy
PARIS	10	10	15	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	24	24	29	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	24	24	29	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	10	15	Cloudy
TOKYO	16	16	21	Cloudy
TORONTO	16	16	21	Cloudy
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*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: The heat will continue until midday when temperatures will drop and humidity will rise.
Outlook for Shabbat: Normal temperatures for this time of year.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	15	14-22	20
Golan	15	14-22	20
Nabatieh	24	18-30	28
Safad	24	18-30	28
Haifa Port	24	18-30	28
Tiberias	41	18-31	35
Nazareth	45	16-32	31
Atula	48	17-32	32
Samaria	18	16-34	31
Tel Aviv	70	18-26	28
B-G Airport	50	16-30	30
Jericho	29	14-36	35
Gaza	81	18-24	28
Beir Sheva	7	15-37	36
Eilat	10	24-39	38

Yeshiva boy held for Dead Sea thefts

By BRADLEY BURSTON
For The Jerusalem Post
BEERSHEBA. A 16-year-old yeshiva student from Dimona, arrested while allegedly carrying stolen goods in a velvet tiffin bag, is believed to be responsible for a recent wave of break-ins and thefts from Dead Sea hotels.
Police detective Daniel Ben Naim said yesterday that the youth was caught with hotel property and other articles. Police now believe he often used the tiffin bag to hide stolen articles.
After telling police that he had gone to a Dead Sea luxury hotel to visit his mother, the youth allegedly confessed to some of the robberies, but attempted to keep police from notifying his parents. When detectives discovered his true address, the youth escaped and was recaptured only after a lengthy chase through Dimona's alleys and side-streets.
The case is expected to be heard in the Beersheba Juvenile Court later this week.

3,000 attend Gush rally

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Some 3,000 people attended a rally in Kikar Ma'abei Yisrael here yesterday to protest against the government's method of dealing with terrorist acts. The protest was organized by Gush Eumunim, the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judea and Samaria, and Eilon Moreh, the West Bank village where eight-year-old Rami Haba was murdered 11 days ago.
The fathers of Rami Haba and Danny Katz (murdered several years ago in Haifa) lit candles in memory of their sons, as the crowd stood in silence. But the crowd cheered a declaration by a bystander that "Rabin and Peres are murderers, spilling Jewish blood."

Congratulations to
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on the dedication of the
Yeshiva Building in Kiryat Winitz,
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HOME NEWS

Arens seeks to placate Beit Jann Druse

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEIT JANN. - Moshe Arens, the minister responsible for Arab affairs, is to meet civil and religious leaders here today in an effort to resolve the bitter land dispute between the Druse residents and the Nature Reserves Authority.
Arens is expected to outline proposals which, it is hoped, will pave the way for a compromise settlement.
Aides to the minister remained tight-lipped yesterday, saying they did not wish to disclose any details until Arens had a chance to discuss the proposals with the villagers themselves.
The scheduled meeting comes after a weekend of confrontation between Druse residents and NRA officials.
On Friday, villagers set up stone barricades along tracks used by NRA patrols in the heart of the Mount Meron nature reserve. They also uprooted trees and bushes on a plot of land two kilometres inside the nature reserve, saying they were clearing the site for a soccer pitch. Stone ramparts were erected around the site, and villagers held a party there on Friday night.

NRA officials charged that Druse threw stones at NRA patrols when they tried to remove the barricades.
The authority's director general, Uri Baidats, accused the police of not responding promptly to calls for help.
Galilee district police commander Ya'acov Ganot said that officers had been dispatched to the scene immediately after the complaints were received. The police, after speaking with Druse leaders, removed the barricades without having a confrontation with the villagers.
Ganot noted that 12 people were questioned at Carmiel police station yesterday on suspicion of damaging flora inside the reserve. More suspects are likely to be detained for questioning.
The row between the villagers and the NRA centres is over some 12,000 dunams of protected land which the residents claim they own.
They are demanding the release from the NRA's control of all the land surrounding the village to which they have title deeds. They say the land is needed for agriculture, housing development and public works projects, including the construction of a new high school and a sewerage system for the village.
All schools and municipal services in Beit Jann have been shut down for over a month to press the villagers' demands.
Local council chairman Shafik Assad stressed that they did not want to harm the ecosystem of the region. "We have a vested interest in preserving the flora and fauna because we live here," he said at his home yesterday.
He maintained that a large part of the disputed land had been cultivated by the residents for years and was given over to olive groves and orchards. "Our right of entry to this land, which belongs to us, depends however on the whim of the NRA - which is an intolerable situation," said Assad.
He noted that dozens of people had built homes outside the recognized village boundary, because no other land was available. Several had been fined for "illegal building" and three had served prison terms. These houses, he said, were without electricity or telephones.
He was hopeful that Arens would bring new proposals to end the dispute. If not, he warned, the residents would continue the fight until their demands were met.

El Al wants quicker check-ins

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - Fears that flight delays caused by the lengthy security checks at Ben-Gurion Airport will continue into the busy summer season have prompted El Al to ask the government to improve the check-in procedure.
All nine of El Al's morning flights were delayed yesterday and about 20 passengers missed their planes because they were held up in long lines at the security counters, El Al spokesman Nahman Klieman said.
In telexes sent to Transport Minister Haim Corfu and Israel Airport Authority director-general Zvi Govari, El Al complained that the continuing deterioration of the airline's on-time performance was a result of these snags.
El Al used to handle its own security at Ben-Gurion, but an agreement handing all airport security over to the IAA went into effect on April 1. Klieman stressed that the airline still has control over security checks at all its foreign destinations.
Since April 1, Klieman said, El Al has experienced daily delays at Ben-Gurion, not including those caused by the pilots' conflict, and the management is worried about the effects on summer business. "We don't want to have to start recommending that passengers arrive three hours before their flight," Klieman said.

The Saudis send thanks to El Al

By JONATHAN KARP
TEL AVIV. - El Al initiated a round of "Boeing diplomacy" last Friday as it relayed a message to a Saudi Arabian airliner which apparently could not hear the Nicosia flight control centre.
Crossing the eastern Mediterranean on a return flight from Frankfurt, El Al captain Eitan Arev and first officer Eliezer Cohen overheard a flight controller from Nicosia instructing a Saudi plane to increase its altitude.
When the Saudis did not answer, Arev offered to act as an aerial relay station.
At first the Saudi plane may not have realized who had made the offer, Arev told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. But they certainly knew after the information was passed on, as their parting words were: "Thank you, El Al."

It's like magic at the Jerusalem Theatre

By LEV BEARFIELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter
You get a day like yesterday, when it's mid-festival and all these new theatre and dance companies are taking over the premises at the Jerusalem Theatre complex, and it's like the Big Top coming to town and you feel like running away to join the circus because you just have to be part of it.
You see these stagehands from France, for example, and they're assembling an entire pick-up truck on the stage of the Rebecca Crown



One of the makeshift weapons uncovered during a swoop on the Balata refugee camp yesterday. (IDF)

Theatre. It's a 1940 Hotchkiss pick-up, and the Theatre de l'Ephemere schlepped it here in bits and pieces (try explaining that to the customs officials at Ben-Gurion), and now they're putting it all back together again because it's the primary prop for the company's production of *Ceux de Tergazar*, which opened last night.
A stagehand gives us a Gallic shrug. You need a certain antique vehicle on a foreign stage? You get your certain antique vehicle on a foreign stage. Like magic - and magic is what theatre is all about.
Then you pop over to the big Sherover Theatre - and you don't recognize the Sherover Theatre because Washington's Arena Theatre has changed everything around for its production of *The Crucible*, ignoring the auditorium altogether and building grandstands to put the entire audience and playing area backstage.
"We have seating on all four sides of our stage back in Washington," says assistant technical director Jim Glendinning, "and we wanted to recreate that here. And that's precisely what we did. We didn't even have to visit Jerusalem beforehand. We did it all from drawings.
Like magic.
And then over in the Henry Crown auditorium the weekend's Liszt Chamber Orchestra is just a memory as the Amampondo group moves in and sets up its vast array of African percussion instruments. Crew members stretch animal hides and cotton prints to the backdrop as musicians begin pounding away to test the sound system.

Smash hit for Amampondo dancers

By DORA SOWDEN
Amampondo at the Henry Crown hall last night was what show people call a smash hit. The audience reacted to the performers and the actor-dancers responded to their public so that the air was as electric as it can be in an African township.
Most of the costumes were genuine South African except for some fancy beadwork, and most of the instruments, if not actually from South Africa, were played with South African vitality. The rhythms were genuine. The dancers were authentic. The songs were from the Transkei and the clicks in Xhosa brought the house down.

Tel Aviv University
Sackler Faculty of Medicine
mourns the passing of
Dr. ARTHUR SACKLER

Tel Aviv University
and
The University's Board of Governors
mourn the passing of
Dr. ARTHUR M. SACKLER

Member of the Board and of a family whose dedicated support of the University will be remembered forever on the University's campus. May his memory be blessed.

Honduras 'to weigh' embassy transfer

Honduras "will weigh" the transfer of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, visiting Honduran president Jose Azcona Hoyo said yesterday. "The matter did not come up at all in [my] talks with [Prime Minister] Peres. They are people who take into account other's feelings, they did not put pressure and did not hint [at the subject]. It is our decision and must be taken by us alone."
Hoyo said that he came here to discuss "cooperation" in various fields, referring specifically to Israeli agricultural technology. He also spoke of aiding Honduran cooperative ventures like "moshavim" (Hoyo used the Hebrew word).
What about kibbutzim? "That's a matter for the people involved to decide. Honduras is a democracy," says Hoyo.
Discussions about arms purchases from Israel were not part of Hoyo's plans before coming to Israel, says the president, "and I did not meet Defence Minister Rabin during my visit."
Hoyo said that in the past, Honduras purchased from Israel light arms, communications equipment, Super Mystere jet fighters and other military equipment. "The Super Mysteres are now rusting and we must replace them with something more modern," he said. Honduras is considering the Kfir as a possible "alternative" should the U.S. fail to supply F-5s, over which there are currently negotiations between the two countries.
Purchase of the American aircraft seems more plausible as Honduras receives \$80 million annually in military aid from the U.S. out of its total \$125 million annual military and police budget.
Hoyo seems to draw pride, as well as a measure of unease, from the fact that Honduras has the "smallest military forces in Central America." He stresses that Honduras "is the enemy of no one," and regards as ludicrous the suggestion that the modernization of its armaments could be regarded by neighbouring Nicaragua as a threat.
"Nicaragua has received \$2 billion worth of arms from the Soviet Union. To be a threat to Nicaragua, we would have to spend the whole state budget on arms," he says.
He does not deny that in some way Honduras feels threatened by its

IN PERSON BENNY MORRIS

well-armed neighbour, which "is a one-party dictatorship."
Could this sense of threat stem from the fact that the anti-Sandinista Contras operate freely from bases in Honduras? "Do you harbour guerrillas fighting Syria's President Assad? No. And yet Assad's government represents a threat to you. Here's your answer."
Hoyo believes, however, that "there is no danger that Honduras will become embroiled in a war with Nicaragua. We won't attack Nicaragua, and I don't believe we will be attacked [by them]. But, on the other hand, we will not act as Nicaragua's bodyguards and we won't prevent those who think it right to fight Nicaragua."
Hoyo attributes Honduras's good



Jose Azcona Hoyo

relations with Israel to the lack of racism in his country, where there is a negligible Jewish community and a large population of Christian Palestinian decent "mainly from Beit Jann and Bethlehem."
"Perhaps some of them feel a little dissatisfaction [with Israel], but most," he says, "bear no resentment toward Israel." He remarks that just before his departure for Israel, he had attended a marriage between a Haifa-born Palestinian and a second-generation Honduran of Palestinian descent.
Hoyo notes that Honduran Vice President Haim Rosenthal is Jewish. An aide corrects: "His father was Jewish, his mother not." Hoyo: "He regards himself as a Jew." Rosenthal's son had a barmitza a fortnight ago.

HIZBULLAH

(Continued from Page One)
eight of their comrades on the battlefield, army sources said.
From subsequent searches it appeared that many other Hizbullah gunmen had been wounded in the abortive attacks and dragged away by their colleagues.
Following the assaults, SLA and IDF forces reportedly shelled 16 villages north of the Litani River.
Beirut radio stations quoted Nabatieh-based reporters as saying that nine civilians were wounded in a seven-hour barrage on Nabatieh.
They described the bombardment as the heaviest since June 1982 and said hundreds of villagers were seen fleeing northwards.
Reporters based in Sidon said Israeli helicopter gunships strafed olive and orange groves between the city and Nabatieh shortly after the Hizbullah attacks.
Uri Lubrani, government coordinator for South Lebanese affairs, said the Hizbullah attacks had not come as a surprise.
"We knew that something like this could happen and we have to be prepared to expect more of the same in the future," Lubrani said.
Sources in South Lebanon said Hizbullah activists toured the streets of Tyre yesterday with van-mounted loudspeakers, acclaiming their "victorious attacks."
The sources noted, however, that the attacks marked a new level of sophistication and indicated thorough reconnaissance and planning beforehand.

The attackers apparently laid down heavy suppression fire from mortars against positions along the northern border of the security zone. The aim was to pin down the troops and prevent them from going to the aid of the Christian militiamen whose positions were simultaneously subjected to frontal attacks.
The sources maintained that the Hizbullah's general aim was to attack positions, inflict as many casualties as possible, capture equipment, which they could later exhibit as war trophies, and then pull out.
According to the sources, yesterday's attacks by the Shi'ite extremists were likely to increase Hizbullah's standing and influence and also earn the Shi'ite extremists more financial backing from their Iranian sponsors.
It was the first concerted offensive by the Hizbullah since the assaults on SLA positions around Kantara on April 19 in which 27 Hizbullah gunmen were killed.
Observers in South Lebanon maintained that in light of its heavy defeat at the hands of IDF and SLA forces, Hizbullah had tried to pick on "soft targets" outside the security zone to make an easy score and boost the morale of its forces. That they did not succeed, the observers said, was due to the tenacity of the Christian militiamen defending the position.
Also yesterday, three Katyusha rockets fell near the Christian township of Marjayoun, inside the security zone, without causing injuries or damage.

To Penhas Sergio
Upon the death of your
Mother
we extend our sincerest condolences to you and your family
Management and Staff
Educational T.V. Israel

We deeply mourn the untimely passing of our dear friend
FREDDY MICULINZER
and extend our heartfelt condolences to the Family
His Friends

Our dear
JOSEF IHRING
passed away peacefully in Cape Town, South Africa on Saturday, May 30, 1987.
Sadly mourned by daughter, Melanie Bloch, son-in-law, Gordon grandchildren, Bernard and Eloise

Military shakeup sign of Moscow's border sensitivity

MOSCOW. — A purge of the top Soviet military leadership over the Red Square plane incident shows the Kremlin's extreme sensitivity about protection of the country's borders, Western defence experts said here yesterday.

The military shake-up was announced Saturday night, 48 hours after 19-year-old West German Matthias Rust piloted a light Cessna plane across 750 km of Soviet territory and landed near the Kremlin wall on the edge of Red Square.

Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov, 75, was retired and Air Defence Commander-in-Chief Alexander Koldunov, 63, was sacked as the ruling Politburo denounced the defence command's inadmissible laxity in protecting Soviet air space.

"If a light aircraft had landed in London, would they have fired the defence minister?" a senior Western military attaché asked yesterday.

Western experts said the Cessna affair had undoubtedly been viewed as particularly grave, given the Kremlin's reconstruction drive aimed at increasing efficiency in all spheres of Soviet life, including the military.

The Soviet armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) drove home the point yesterday, saying military officers from the top down had failed to adapt their work to the new demands.

Western diplomats said Rust, who is being interrogated in Soviet custody, had added insult to injury by touching down in the sanctuary of Soviet power after passing unhindered across territory bristling with anti-aircraft defences.

Only last month, Sokolov hailed anti-aircraft troops for "vigorously maintaining armed guard in defence of Soviet air space," in a message marking Air Defence Forces Day.

One Western defence expert said more heads could be expected to roll

among the top ranks of the military.

At a meeting called within hours of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's return from a Warsaw pact summit in East Berlin, the Politburo blasted the defence leadership for failing to resort to combat methods to halt the Cessna's flight.

When a South Korean jumbo jet intruded into Soviet air space in September, 1983, Soviet fighters shot it down, killing all 269 people aboard, and the Kremlin responded to world outrage by insisting the decision was within its rights.

In Washington, former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said the swift ouster of Sokolov and Koldunov should be an example for U.S. leaders.

"The Soviets have done what the American high command and political leadership has not had the guts to do — namely, fire the top military when there is a significant setback," Brzezinski said in a phone interview.

Brzezinski, who served under President Jimmy Carter, noted that in the loss of marines in Beirut in 1983, the missile attack on the USS Stark on May 17 that killed 37 men, the case of the marines who allowed Soviet penetration of the Moscow Embassy, and the alleged lack of vigilance of U.S. Embassy personnel, "not a single person has been fired. I think the Soviets have given us an example of how one asserts responsibility and accountability."

Jonathan Karp reports from Tel Aviv: Peace Ship owner Abie Nathan yesterday praised Rust for his courage in flying a private plane to Moscow.

"I think that if he did it for peace, he should be commended," said Nathan, who in 1966 flew a biplane from Israel to Egypt on a private peace mission. "It's an important event, and the Russians themselves think so, otherwise they would not have fired top officials."

Iran seizes seven Kuwaiti 'spy' boats

NICOSIA. — Iran said yesterday that it had seized seven Kuwaiti speed boats in a channel in the northern tip of the Gulf and that all seamen aboard confessed to spying for Iraq.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored here, said the boats were seized "recently" in Khur Abdullah, a narrow channel that forms a border between Kuwait and Iraq's southern Faw Peninsula. The peninsula was taken by the Iraqis in February 1986.

The agency did not say whether all seven boats were captured at the same time, or give the number of seamen. It said they admitted they were "gathering information for the Iraqi regime under the cover of fishing."

In Abu Dhabi, meanwhile, Iran's foreign minister claimed that President Reagan has lost his "mental balance."

The official, Ali Akbar Velayati, also warned of Iranian retaliation against American and other foreign military forces in the Gulf.

Addressing a press conference in

Abu Dhabi, he lashed out at Reagan's recent allusion to Iran as "that barbaric country," saying, "Reagan's abuses showed a weakness in reason and logic."

"The recent shocks and defeats sustained by Reagan, especially in Iran, made him lose mental balance and turn to cheap and bizarre tactics," Velayati said. "The real barbaric [one] is Reagan's administration."

Iran has warned that the increase in superpower intervention in the Gulf could prompt further incidents such as the May 17 Iraqi air raid on the USS Stark that killed 37 Americans.

But in Saudi Arabia, the press suggested that the U.S. and the Soviet Union had a role to play in stopping the Iran-Iraq war and bringing peace to the Gulf.

Al-Youn, a daily based in Damascus, called on "the superpowers to use their huge capabilities to find suitable conditions for ending the war."

Indian death toll rises to 54

NEW DELHI (AP). — The death toll in eastern India's worst incident of caste war rose to 54 yesterday after Maoist peasants slaughtered upper-caste landlords, the United News of India reported.

The news agency said a local fire department officer gave the death toll to a UNI correspondent at Bughura village, about 120 km south of Patna, the state capital. Meanwhile, 41 victims of the massacre were cremated on the bank of a nearby river Saturday night.

State officials and police told reporters that 700 to 800 armed leftist peasants attacked seven landlord families early Saturday morning. The victims were beheaded, hacked,

stabbed, shot and burned alive in their houses.

The attackers belonged to the lower-caste Yadav cow-herding community, and police said they were members of the underground Maoist Communist Centre. Most of the victims were upper-caste Rajput landlords.

Bihar, India's poorest and most lawless state, is facing a rising communist movement and peasant revolt by the poor, who are demanding land reform and social justice.

In Bihar and other poor regions lower-caste Hindus are demanding rights guaranteed by the constitution and by law but refused by landlords, traders, moneylenders and others.



Buddhist clergy stage a street demonstration in Seoul, demanding full democracy and accusing the South Korean government of repressing religious activities. Their headbands read: "Down with dictatorship." (Reuters)

Monks join protests in Seoul

SEOUL (AP). — Some 500 Buddhist monks shouting "Down with military dictatorship" fought riot police with fists yesterday during an anti-government demonstration, witnesses said.

One riot policeman was kicked and punched severely before being released by the monks at a Buddhist temple in eastern Seoul, according to the witnesses.

There were no reports or arrests during the one-hour clash, in which the protesters did not use the usual weapons of student demonstrators such as rocks and firebombs.

About 600 riot police equipped with shields and helmets formed human barricades, blocking the monks from coming out of the temple, the witnesses said. No tear-gas was fired.

The monks were protesting what they called "an inexcusable" police attack to break up a peaceful service at a Buddhist temple in the southern city of Kwangju two weeks ago.

The monks claimed that police fired tear-gas directly into a monastery in Kwangju where several hundred people were holding a memorial service for the victims of the 1980 civil uprising in that city.

Slogans chanted by the monks included, "Down with military dictatorship" and "Drive out U.S. imperialists," the witnesses said.

In Mokpo, 300 km south west of Seoul, two university students were detained yesterday for throwing two firebombs into a police station in the port city, news reports said.

A fire that broke out was extinguished immediately and no property damage was reported.

Anti-government protests have intensified recently, with demonstrators demanding that the government ease political restrictions and carry out broad democratic reforms.

Thousands visit Holocaust memorial France wracked by Barbie horrors

LYON (Reuters). — The trial of former Lyon Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie for crimes committed during the Nazi occupation is unsettling France, a country disturbed by a new generation of extremists.

Nightly millions of television viewers watch aged survivors of Nazi death camps recount their chilling testimony — for many hearers a shattering experience — before cameras after giving evidence in the vast colonnaded courtroom where Barbie is being tried.

In the court where the dock stand empty because Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyon," refused to attend, crippled wartime victims have given vivid accounts of horrors wreaked on France by the occupying Nazis.

Witnesses have told how guard dogs were set on naked women, children were beaten and Jews and resistance fighters subjected to electric torture. The stories, featured prominently in the French press, have rivaled coverage of the French Open Tennis Championships, and the recent Cannes film festival.

Outside the Lyon Palace of Justice, lines of mostly young people queue daily, hoping to secure standing space in the courtroom. "I know little about the German occupation of France," said 21-year-old Catherine Ackerman. "I want to understand what made a man like Barbie tick, why the Nazis killed Jews and women and children."

Memories of the traumatic four-year German occupation form a historical backdrop to concern about the re-emergence of right-wing extremism and neo-Nazism.

An estimated 75,000 people have visited a 20-metre high memorial to the Holocaust, built for the duration of the trial, in the Lyon town square. At the memorial, hung with photographs of wartime death

camps, the fear of a neo-Nazi revival in France is a recurring theme of messages written in visitors' books.

The popular independent daily *Libération* last Thursday withdrew all copies from sale after editor Serge July belatedly realised that the edition carried a letter from a reader denying the Nazi extermination of Jews.

July, who fired the editor in charge of the letters' page, said in a subsequent editorial that the newspaper could not accept publication of the ideas of so-called "revisionist" historians who query the existence of the gas chambers.

The left-wing daily *Le Matin* published leaflets signed by previously unknown extremists saying Aids was propagated by Israeli soldiers stationed in Zaire. The paper cleared French extreme right-wing leader Jean-Marie Le Pen of direct responsibility for an increasing number of such leaflets which have circulated since the beginning of the Barbie trial, but added: "When a politician awakens fear in people he sparks an inevitable process: Old demons reawaken, dating back to the times of plague and epidemics in which the Jews and the sick were made to wear distinguishing signs."

Mainstream conservative parties, gearing up for presidential elections next year, face an erosion of support from right-wing voters increasingly turning to the National Front.



FOREIGN BRIEFS

Soviet doctors jailed for corruption

MOSCOW (AFP). — A senior Soviet doctor and several of his colleagues have been jailed for terms ranging up to 11 year for corruption, the Soviet news agency Tass reported on Saturday.

The agency said the doctors at a hospital in Yaroslavl, some 200 km. northeast of Moscow, had been found guilty of "forgery, accepting bribes from their juniors to put them up for unwarranted wage bonuses, and stealing hospital property." It did not say how many persons had been involved.

U.S. intercepts four Soviet bombers

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AFP). — U.S. Air Force and Navy fighters intercepted four Soviet bombers last Friday in international airspace off the Alaska coast, a military spokesman announced. The Navy F-14 Tomcats met two TU-95H Bear bombers in the Aleutian Islands, while Air Force F-15s intercepted two Bears in the extreme northeast of Alaska. Friday's actions brought the number of intercepts this year to 12. Lt. Col. Ted Tilma, spokesman of the Alaskan Air Command said.

Iran may cut diplomatic ties with UK

LONDON (Reuters). — Relations between Britain and Iran remained strained yesterday after Tehran refused to explain the 24-hour abduction of a British diplomat, with a British Sunday newspaper saying Iran was considering cutting diplomatic ties with London. The *Sunday Times* said an Iranian source had hinted that Tehran might break off diplomatic relations with Britain. The row involves British diplomat Edward Chaplin, abducted on Thursday and held overnight in Teheran, and Iranian consular official Ahmed Ghassemi, arrested by British police on shoplifting charges. Chaplin was abducted in retaliation for Ghassemi's arrest, British officials say.

Parts of two hands used to make one

PITTSBURG (AP). — A paper mill worker lost his hands in an industrial accident, but surgeons fashioned one hand for him by using parts from both mangled hands.

Daniel Ershberger, 25, got his hands trapped in machinery at a paper plant in Roaring Springs at the weekend and was taken to Pittsburgh's Allegheny general hospital. In an 18-hour operation, surgeons saved the palm and thumb on his left hand and reattached them to his left wrist. They were unable to save any fingers on his left hand, but attached three fingers from his right hand to it.

Acquino foes demand return of Marcos

MANILA (Reuters). — Right wing foes of Philippine President Corason Aquino yesterday rejected her call for reconciliation, accused her of election fraud and urged the return of deposed ruler Ferdinand Marcos. Refusing to concede defeat in congressional elections, a leader of the opposition New Society Movement, the party Marcos founded in his days in power, told a Manila rally: "We will petition President Reagan for the return of President Marcos."

Poles crack down on opposition

WARSAW (AFP). — Prof. Bronislaw Geremek, adviser to the outlawed Solidarity movement, was arrested at his home here yesterday in a continuing crackdown on the opposition, according to reliable sources here.

Polish police also arrested about 10 Solidarity officials in Wrocław, in the southwest, and Szczecin, in the north of Poland, on Friday and Saturday. Most of the arrested men were released after receiving warnings about their activities during the pope's visit, scheduled for June 8 to 14.

Botha seeks Western help to quell S. Africa violence

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). —

President P.W. Botha has asked President Reagan and other Western leaders for help in ending violence in South Africa, state television and a pro-government newspaper said yesterday.

South African Broadcasting Corporation television said Botha had written to the heads of seven Western governments who will attend a summit in Venice from June 8 to 10. It gave no details of the letters but the pro-government newspaper *Beeld* listed the main points.

The paper quoted Botha as saying Western countries must break rela-

tions with the African National Congress.

Botha also wrote that South Africa wanted to live in peace with its black-ruled neighbours, according to *Beeld*. His letter said the West had not given South Africa credit for the reforms of the apartheid system it had carried out.

The reform programme ground to a halt when the government imposed a state of emergency in June last year after a wave of black unrest.

Since then about 25,000 people have been detained without trial and strict censorship has been introduced.

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1987 ירושלים ישראל
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The Amampondo Dance Troupe IS coming!

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Those who have changed their tickets are invited to
change
them again for an Amampondo performance.

A small number of tickets still available.

Knesset law panel sets up its own Shin Bet inquiry

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Undeterred by the mixed reviews accorded the Eban subcommittee's report on the Pollard affair, and yesterday's appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry, a subcommittee of the Knesset Law Committee today launches its own probe into the Shin Bet imbroglio.

This six-member subcommittee, headed by MK Uriel Lynn (Likud), will meet today with legal advisers of the Shin Bet, the police and the Justice Ministry as it begins a two-pronged examination of alleged violations of human rights in Shin Bet interrogations and of the advisability of special legislation to regulate Shin Bet interrogation.

The Izat Nafsu affair, which prompted the establishment of Lynn's subcommittee, also provided the Law Committee with the long-sought opportunity to set up a parallel probe of police interrogations. The second subcommittee is headed by Labour MK Yitzhak Artzi.

Lynn does not believe that the establishment yesterday of a judicial commission by the government negates

his team's work. He said that the Law Committee is charged with safeguarding human rights and overseeing legislation, and added that there is no contradiction between the parallel probes.

Lynn apparently already has some idea of his own ultimate findings on the Shin Bet. "We are making the mistake of treating Shin Bet activities as if we were at peace, at a time when children and soldiers are being savagely murdered by terrorists."

"The Shin Bet has a high success rate in uncovering murderers, and should be lauded. The police, on the other hand, has yet to arrest 150 murderers who are walking around free. Therefore, I believe that the Shin Bet should be given adequate legislative tools to do its job," says Lynn.

MK Mordechai Virshupski (Shinui), who serves on both the Shin Bet and the police subcommittees, is more sceptical than Lynn about the propriety of working in conjunction with a judicial probe. "It will be strange," he says, "if the same people will have to appear before both bodies and talk about the same things."

Unease over police charges against Armenian archbishop

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A source close to Christian circles in Jerusalem yesterday expressed surprise and unease over the announcement by police that they suspect Armenian Archbishop Shahe Ajamian of having conveyed information to a foreign power.

"It is a charge that could be made against practically any high church official in Jerusalem," said the source. He added that many church officials who travel freely between Israel and Jordan, and sometimes to other Arab states, are involved in passing information.

"What is a clergyman to do when a government official invites him to have coffee and then questions him about conditions on the other side?" he queried. In the absence of official diplomatic channels, the source said, government officials in both Israel and the Arab states have taken advantage of the fact that clergyman travel back and forth to ask them to convey information to their counterparts on the other side.

But he regarded as far more significant the police claim that Ajamian had been found with several unlicensed weapons in his possession, including a semi-automatic rifle.

The police yesterday announced that they had concluded their investigation of the cleric and were forwarding his file to the State Attorney's office.

Ajamian, who was arrested together with former Jerusalem district representative Rafi Lev, has been in conflict with Armenian Patriarch Yeshighe Derderian since 1982. He was removed from his position as chancellor and expelled from the Brotherhood of St. James, the order holding the monastery that

occupies the greater part of the Armenian Quarter in the Old City. Even today, a prominent notice condemning Ajamian is displayed at the entrance to the monastery. It is signed by Vazken I, the Catholicos of All Armenians, whose seat is in Soviet Armenia.

Before his fall from power in 1982, Ajamian was one of the most flamboyant and colourful clerics in local Christian circles. The friend and adviser to Israeli officials and a man of great personal polish and charm, Ajamian is an accomplished speaker of many languages, including Hebrew. He also possesses considerable wealth. A robbery at his home in 1980 netted the thieves an estimated \$1m. in personal property.

Ajamian was born in Aleppo, now part of Syria, to survivors of the infamous Turkish massacre of 1915. He was educated in Lebanon and subsequently attended the world-famous University of Louvain and the University of Brussels. When the present patriarch, Yeshighe Derderian, was installed following a long dispute in which the Jordanians took an active part, Ajamian, with his fluent Arabic, was brought in as the patriarch's assistant.

After the Six Day War, the urban archbishop seemed a perfect address for Israeli officials seeking contacts. This was especially true because the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy appeared to take a doctrinaire view in its relations with Jews, and the Greek Orthodox Church seemed wary of contacts with outsiders.

The Armenians, on the other hand, had a history of persecution and genocide which created a natural bond with the Jews. The Armenian Patriarchate also had a tradition of identifying fully with the temporal power.

In the years that followed, Ajamian was an active figure in building a new seminary, establishing an Armenian museum and rebuilding a church on Mt. Zion. When Mayor Teddy Kollek had important guests from abroad, their visit would almost always include a lavish reception at the Armenian Patriarchate. Ajamian even went on a speaking tour abroad for the Tourism Ministry, to encourage visits to Israel.

Even after he was deposed in 1982, he remained in the city. Moreover, the Israeli government seemed to be undertaking a massive campaign to vindicate him. In the patriarchate, the word was that the campaign had been initiated by Levy.

Ajamian's deposition resulted in a cooling off in the previously warm ties between Kollek and the patriarch, although there was no formal break in relations. On another front, the Interior Ministry refused to issue a visa to a new church official, Grand Sacristan Archbishop Karekin Kazanjian, a move which the patriarchate claimed was initiated by Ajamian's backers.

The ouster was also the beginning of a period of unrest and violence within the Armenian community, with rival factions attacking each other with increased severity. Last year the violence ended in a death when an Armenian, who was said to be not even involved in the clash, was knifed outside his home near the patriarchate. The patriarchate claimed that the police were one-sided in their investigation of the violence.

Relations seem to have improved with Ajamian's arrest. At one church reception this year, observers noted that many of the guests present were members of the police criminal investigation squad.

Foreign Ministry forms fast computerized unit for reports, briefings

BY BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Ministry is in the process of setting up a "fast communications unit," which will transmit via computers and modems to all its embassies "real time" reports and briefings concerning Israeli policies and developments, ministry sources said yesterday.

The sources believe the unit, which will function in shifts for 20 out of each 24 hours, will be operational vis-a-vis the Israeli missions in the U.S. by August, and in Europe during the following six months.

An example of the speed aimed at is last week's transmission to the missions in the U.S. by telex of the complete published parts of the Rotenstreich-Tsur and Eban subcommittee reports on the Pollard affair within hours of their publication in Israel.

The unit, it is hoped, will similarly transmit within hours official reports, TV interviews, briefings and information bulletins so diplomats can respond or address questions in

real time and "feed" the media abroad with up-to-date information. "In a country with such a rapid turnover of crises and events, the missions cannot wait for days or weeks for the diplomatic pouch," said the sources.

The sources said that the ministry's information division is currently working on an "information strategy" to complement the government's main foreign policy positions and aims.

The sources named the convening of an international Middle East peace conference and re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as two such policies.

The division also intends to renew its information drive in the Arab world. Researchers are gathering material for booklets and perhaps a film whose thrust is to depict the Middle East without war. Such material could reach the Arab world through Arab students in the U.S. and Western Europe, and through the embassy in Cairo.

'Civil guard in areas only with gov't permission'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Demanding from settlers to set up civil guard units in the territories will be turned down unless the government gives the go-ahead, the civil guard's chief, Commander Baruch Levy, said yesterday.

"I understand these calls, but in the territories security is handled by the police and the army together and—at least in a formal sense—they are out of bounds to the civil guard," he said.

Levy was referring to calls from residents of Alfe Menashe to set up local units as part of the response to the petrol-bomb attack in which Ofra Moses, who lived at the settlement, was burned to death.

Fun and dottiness with the 'Mammame'

By DORA SOWDEN

Emile Dubois does not exist, and Mammame is a made-up word. These mysteries were revealed at a press conference on Friday by director-choreographer Jean-Claude Gallotta and composer-arranger Henry Torque of the Emile Dubois Groupe when they explained their methods in creating Mammame.

That should have indicated what was coming at the Mount Scopus amphitheatre on Saturday. Yet it was not enough preparation for the dottiness of the show. For at least half an hour Mammame was real French fun, propelled along by its

absurdities and its energy. For instance, in the middle of a tussle a man would still find time to kiss a woman's hand, or arm, or foot.

Soon, however, the craziness began to pall. The piquancy of unpredictability became predictable. Too much of the movement was like class exercise even when novel. Even a full frontal view of four naked men was not enough to maintain one's interest.

It was a surprise to see a French company in unbecoming shorts and vests (vive la culture?) and to see a company of such oddly matched performers (vive la difference?).

Gomez from the brink

PARIS (AFP). — The erratic brilliance of Andres Gomez, who had to save a match point, finally overcame the clay-court expertise of Spaniard Emilio Sanchez in a marathon five-setter on the Roland Garros centre-court yesterday.

The big tenth-seeded south American reached the quarter-finals of the men's singles for the third time when he scored a 5-7, 1-6, 7-6, (7/4), 7-5, 6-4 victory. But he had to claw himself back from the brink after having a match point against him in the ninth game of the third set.

Playing in changing weather conditions of sunshine and showers, the left-handed Gomez needed to use the entire range of his marvellous repertoire of strokes to overcome the tough little Spaniard.

Karel Novacek beat Argentina's Martin Jatta, the number 14 seed, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. Novacek, who dropped just three games in six sets in the opening two rounds, including a 6-0, 6-4, 6-0 whitewash against Jatta's countryman Eduardo Bengoechea, squandered two match points at 6-5 in the third.

Milosar Medev needed only 78 minutes to put out local wild-card entry Patrik Kuchna ranked 325 in the world.

There was nothing the popular Frenchman could do against the ungung accuracy of Medev's strokes. He was hopelessly outclassed and he submitted as much with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders after his defeat. Medev's next opponent for a place in the semi-finals will be Karel Novacek.

In the women's singles, seven times champion Chris Evert and world number one Martina Navratilova struck a blow for the older



GREAT COMEBACK. — Andres Gomez. (AFP)

generation with resounding victories.

As though stung by the publicity surrounding the teenage challenge posed by West German Steffi Graf and Argentine Gabriela Sabatini, the two great rivals swept past dangerous fourth round opponents with majestic ease.

Evert, bidding for a third successive title at Roland Garros but seeded number three behind Navratilova and Graf, outplayed 12 seed Gabriela Sabatini of Bulgaria 6-3, 6-1 to extend her record of not having dropped a set here this year.

Navratilova's 6-4, 6-2 victory over Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, the number 15 seed, will set a warning to Graf and Sabatini that she also means business.

Eight seeded West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch survived a hazardous prospect in front of the notoriously chauvinistic crowd on the centre court when she beat St. Tropez teenager Nathalie Tauziat 6-1, 3-6, 6-0; she will now face Navratilova in her quarter-final match.

Davis sets grand record

PITTSBURGH (AP). — Eric Davis hit a grand slam in the third inning on Saturday, breaking National League records for the most grand slams in a month and most homers in the first two months of the season, to lead Cincinnati over Pittsburgh, 6-2. It was the Pirates' fifth consecutive loss.

Davis became the first NL player to hit three grand slams in a month, and his major-league leading 19 homers broke the NL record for most homers in April and May.

Elsewhere in the National League it was the Chicago Cubs 11, Atlanta Braves 6, St. Louis Cardinals 3, Houston Astros 2, New York Mets 3, San Diego Padres 0; Philadelphia Phillies 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 0; and the Montreal Expos 6, San Francisco Giants 4.



Brazil's Ayrton Senna shows champagne after winning the Monaco Grand Prix yesterday. (Reuters telephoto)

NBA PLAYOFFS
BOSTON (Reuters, AP). — Star forward Larry Bird scored a game-high 37 points to lead the injury-plagued Boston Celtics to a 117-114 win over the Detroit Pistons in the seventh and deciding game of the National Basketball Association Eastern Conference playoffs.

The Celtics will take on Western Conference champions and arch-rivals Los Angeles Lakers beginning tomorrow.

A key three-point basket by Celtics guard Danny Ainge with 25 seconds left in the game gave Boston a three-point lead. Detroit then desperately tried to catch up without leading scorer Isiah Thomas in the series, Adrian Dantley.

Dantley led the game with 18 points late in the third quarter after colliding with a teammate and suffering a concussion. He was removed from the court on a stretcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
B.J. Surhoff singled home Cecil Cooper in the 10th inning as the Milwaukee Brewers snapped a six-game losing streak with a 6-5 victory over the Cleveland Indians. It was only the third victory for Milwaukee in their last 21 games.

In New York, Tony Phillips' two-run double capped a three-run rally in the sixth inning and helped the Yankees beat the Mets 4-3, ending the Yankees' all-time major league victory record for a franchise.

Joe Mauer, 3-4, took the loss, leaving him and his brother Phil with 529 combined victories, tied with Gaylord and Jim Perry.

Elsewhere in the American League, it was the Toronto Blue Jays 4, California Angels 3, 16 innings; Milwaukee Brewers 3, Boston Red Sox 2, 10 innings; Seattle Mariners 12, Baltimore Orioles 4; Kansas City Royals 12, Texas 7.

Ben-Shahar is new Israeli champ

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Israel's 16-year-old squash prodigy Tal Ben-Shahar upset title-holder Jonny Kaye 3-0 (9-5, 9-3, 9-1) in the men's final of the 11th National Squash Championships at Ramat Gan's Kfar Hamaccabiah courts. Ben-Shahar's emphatic victory was sweet revenge for his 2-3 defeat by Kaye in last year's final, that after leading 5-2 in the fifth game.

In-form Claire Levine, 19, took her third women's crown, with a 3-0 (9-5, 9-1, 9-4) last-round success against the promising 16-year-old Dganit Vilner.

RUGBY WORLD CUP
WELLINGTON (AP). — Australia defeated the United States 47-12 in Brisbane yesterday and advanced to the quarter-finals of the world cup; Italy, however, were eliminated, despite beating Fiji 18-15 in Dunedin.

BOXING
LAS VEGAS (AP). — After the fifth round of his double heavyweight title defence on Saturday night, Mike Tyson kept telling his trainer, Kevin Rooney, "One more round. One more round." In the sixth round, Pinklon Thomas got the message, going down before a barrage of Tyson punches that ended the fight with a minute left in the round.

Exercise programme seen effective for brittle bones

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Jerusalem researchers have designed an exercise programme proven to reverse the loss of bone density in women with osteoporosis, a condition that frequently results in fractured bones among the ageing.

The condition has been recognized in recent years as a major health problem, affecting 15 per cent of women and 3 per cent of men over the age of 50, and 30 per cent of women and 15 per cent of men over 70. Bones lose their density and become brittle, resulting in debilitating fractures, pain and weakness of the limbs.

Judith Ayalon developed the programme as part of a master's degree project in physical education at the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Public Health and Community Medicine. Working under the supervision of Dr. Ariel Simkin at the university, Ayalon wanted to test whether certain exercises could help women already suffering from osteoporosis.

Previous research in the U.S. and England had shown that the growth of bone tissue can be encouraged through stress exercises, involving tension, pressure, bending and twisting.

But it had not previously been shown to help people already suffering from osteoporosis. The researchers concentrated on the forearm, whose bone density can be easily measured and which is liable to fracture in older women. The experiment, conducted in cooperation with Hadassah's osteoporosis institute, involved 15 Jerusalem women aged 54 to 74 who suffer from the condition. They had all lost bone density during the year before the exercise programme began. A control group of 26 other women of similar age and physical characteristics who did not exercise was also examined.

The group of 15 exercised three times a week for five months. The bone density of their forearms increased considerably, exceeding the level that existed a year before the exercise began. The non-exercising women continued to lose bone density.

The 15 also reported a sense of mental and physical well-being. There were no fractures during the five months, and back pain declined.

Ayalon also concluded that regular physical exercise can even prevent the onset of osteoporosis.

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
8.00 Teletext 8.05 Keep Fit 8.40 School Broadcasts 14.00 Teletext 14.05 Keep Fit 14.15 Making Music 14.30 Surprise Train 15.00 Mrs. Peppercorn - animated film 15.15 Family Problems 15.30 Keep Fit 16.00 Five Mile Creek (part 25) 17.00 A New Evening - live magazine

ISRAELI TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 The Car Show (part 4)
18.00 The Children from Degraat Street (part 6)
ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.00 News roundup
18.30 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 The Citadel, Part 3 of a 10-part BBC drama serial
21.00 Mabat Newsweek
21.30 Executive Street
22.00 This is the Time
22.50 Miami Vice
23.35 News

ISRAELI TV CHANNEL 2
19.00 Two Together
19.30 Sarah Sharon
20.30 Second Look - Kasser
21.10 Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew
20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Three Up, Two Down, 20.10 Moonlighting 22.00 News in English 22.20 Fair stood the Wind for France

MIDDLE EAST TV
13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: Two Tickets to Broadway 16.30 Muppet Babies 17.00 Super Book 17.30 Froggie Road 18.00 Happy Days 18.30 Love & Shirley 19.00 News 20.00 Magnum P.I. 21.00 NBA Playoffs 22.00 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.02 Morning Melodies, 7.09 Mozart: Divertimento for Violin, Viola and Cello (Kremer, Kachashvili, Yo Yo Ma; Sarate); Carmen Fantasy for Violin; Stravinsky; Petroucha (Philadelphus/Muti) 8.00 Janacek: Suite for Strings; Chausson: Concerto for Piano, Flute and String Quartet; Ibert: Symphonie Poeme (French National Radio/Marinon); Rodrigo: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra; Poulenc: Gloria (Westminster Choir, New York/Bernstein); Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 (Montreal/Dutoit) 12.00 Bach: Suite No. 3 for Cello Solo; Grieg: 2 Norwegian Dances Nos. 1 & 4; Mozart: Trio for Clarinet, Viola and Piano 13.05 Mozart: "Mithras"; Ballet Music (Scottish Chamber/Leppard); Weber: Piano Concerto; Saint-Saens: Sonata No. 2 for Violin and Piano; Ravel: Le Tombeau de Couperin (St. Martin/Marriner) 18.00 "Wozzek" (Berg) Part 8 18.00 Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra under David Shalun with Heather Harper, Soprano - Chaus-

son: Poeme de l'amour et de la mer; Bernstein: Symphony No. 1 "Jeremiah" Recital for 2 Organs - Hans and Martin Hasebuck - Works by Lasso, J.C. Bach, Beethoven and Langley 19.00 Windward and Whistling 20.00 Musical Medley 20.30 StarRock: Radio Orchestra and Myung-Whun Chung-Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 4; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 3 22.30 Then and Again 23.00 Beethoven: Trio;

RADIO 1st
6.03 Programmes for Olm 7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8.05 Compass - with Benny Harel 9.05 Information for Listeners 10.05 Morning Pearls 11.10 School Broadcasts 11.30 Follow-up 12.00 Mid-East Medley 13.00 News in Hebrew 13.30 News in French 14.00 Children's Programmes 15.30 Education for all 16.00 The Middle Years 17.20 Everyman's University 18.00 Jewish Tradition 19.05 Festivities on the Portion of the Week 19.20 Bible, Reading 19.30 Programmes for Olm

RADIO 2nd
6.12 Gymnastics 6.30 Editorial Review 6.55 Green Light - drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning - news magazine 8.05 Making an Issue 8.05 House Call - with Rivka Michaeli 10.05 All Shades of the Network - morning magazine 11.30 Safe Journey 12.10 O.K. on Two 13.00 Midday - news commentary, music 14.00 Culture and Arts Magazine 14.30 Humour 15.05 Performers at the Festival 16.05 Made in Israel - Hebrew songs 17.00 Economics Magazine 18.05 Evening Star - Louis Armstrong 18.45 Football - live broadcast from Ramat Gan of the match between Israel and Brazil 19.05 Today - radio newsweek 19.30 Football (continued) 20.35 Centennial Hit Parade 22.05 Jazz Corner 23.00 Night Games

ARMY
6.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes - songs, information 7.07 "707" - with Alex Ansky 8.05 Good Morning Israel 9.05 in the Morning - with Eli Yarnell 10.05 Coffee Break - with Michal Nir 11.05 Right Now - with Rafi Becher 12.05 Good Place in the Centre 13.05 What's Missing - with Eric Tal 16.05 The Mysterious Magical Voyage - with Yoni Kuter 17.00 Evening Newsweek 18.05 Paratroopers Commanders remember 19.07 Hebrew songs 20.05 Classical Music Magazine (repeated) 21.00 Mabat - TV newsweek 21.30 University on the Air (repeated) 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds - songs, chat

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS
ISRAEL RADIO
on 576 and 1458 kilohertz
07.00-7.15 News and Press Review
13.00-13.30 News followed by:
SUNDAY - "This Land" travel magazine
MONDAY - "Mainstream" consumer and community affairs
TUESDAY - "Israel Mosaic" weekly magazine
WEDNESDAY - "With me in the studio" guest interview
THURSDAY - "Shuk Thrae" arts magazine
FRIDAY - "Thank Goodness It's Friday"
SATURDAY - "Spotlight" people and issues in the news
20.00-21.15 News

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

DAILY CINEMA LIST
See Magazine cinema page (25.55) for complete film schedule (changes due to Shavruot)

JERUSALEM
Bait Azzam: Peter's Dragon 4; Blues Brothers 5:45; 8:45; 11:45; 14:45; 17:45; 20:45; 23:45; 26:45; 29:45; 32:45; 35:45; 38:45; 41:45; 44:45; 47:45; 50:45; 53:45; 56:45; 59:45; 62:45; 65:45; 68:45; 71:45; 74:45; 77:45; 80:45; 83:45; 86:45; 89:45; 92:45; 95:45; 98:45; 101:45; 104:45; 107:45; 110:45; 113:45; 116:45; 119:45; 122:45; 125:45; 128:45; 131:45; 134:45; 137:45; 140:45; 143:45; 146:45; 149:45; 152:45; 155:45; 158:45; 161:45; 164:45; 167:45; 170:45; 173:45; 176:45; 179:45; 182:45; 185:45; 188:45; 191:45; 194:45; 197:45; 200:45; 203:45; 206:45; 209:45; 212:45; 215:45; 218:45; 221:45; 224:45; 227:45; 230:45; 233:45; 236:45; 239:45; 242:45; 245:45; 248:45; 251:45; 254:45; 257:45; 260:45; 263:45; 266:45; 269:45; 272:45; 275:45; 278:45; 281:45; 284:45; 287:45; 290:45; 293:45; 296:45; 299:45; 302:45; 305:45; 308:45; 311:45; 314:45; 317:45; 320:45; 323:45; 326:45; 329:45; 332:45; 335:45; 338:45; 341:45; 344:45; 347:45; 350:45; 353:45; 356:45; 359:45; 362:45; 365:45; 368:45; 371:45; 374:45; 377:45; 380:45; 383:45; 386:45; 389:45; 392:45; 395:45; 398:45; 401:45; 404:45; 407:45; 410:45; 413:45; 416:45; 419:45; 422:45; 425:45; 428:45; 431:45; 434:45; 437:45; 440:45; 443:45; 446:45; 449:45; 452:45; 455:45; 458:45; 461:45; 464:45; 467:45; 470:45; 473:45; 476:45; 479:45; 482:45; 485:45; 488:45; 491:45; 494:45; 497:45; 500:45; 503:45; 506:45; 509:45; 512:45; 515:45; 518:45; 521:45; 524:45; 527:45; 530:45; 533:45; 536:45; 539:45; 542:45; 545:45; 548:45; 551:45; 554:45; 557:45; 560:45; 563:45; 566:45; 569:45; 572:45; 575:45; 578:45; 581:45; 584:45; 587:45; 590:45; 593:45; 596:45; 599:45; 602:45; 605:45; 608:45; 611:45; 614:45; 617:45; 620:45; 623:45; 626:45; 629:45; 632:45; 635:45; 638:45; 641:45; 644:45; 647:45; 650:45; 653:45; 656:45; 659:45; 662:45; 665:45; 668:45; 671:45; 674:45; 677:45; 680:45; 683:45; 686:45; 689:45; 692:45; 695:45; 698:45; 701:45; 704:45; 707:45; 710:45; 713:45; 716:45; 719:45; 722:45; 725:45; 728:45; 731:45; 734:45; 737:45; 740:45; 743:45; 746:45; 749:45; 752:45; 755:45; 758:45; 761:45; 764:45; 767:45; 770:45; 773:45; 776:45; 779:45; 782:45; 785:45; 788:45; 791:45; 794:45;

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Perilous Watch

Reagan Is Preparing to Sail In Uncharted Policy Waters

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

LATE last Thursday afternoon, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger briefed Congressional leaders on what amounted to a postponement of the plan to put American flags on Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. At the same time, however, a White House spokesman, Dan Howard, was insisting to a reporter that the "reflagging" would go ahead as scheduled this week. And the same evening, just after the Weinberger briefings on the delay, Secretary of State George P. Shultz told newsmen, "I don't know of any decision to delay."

Whether it was deception or disarray, the contradiction seemed to play into the hands of Congressional critics who say the Administration's foreign policy has been incoherent, indecisive and fraught with internal secrecy. And it again reinforced the impression that the Reagan White House, battered by the Iran-contra affair and hampered by a Democratic-led Congress, is likely to drift through its final year and a half without much substantive achievement in the international arena.

From its outset, the Administration has shown an affinity for small-scale, low-risk military ventures, although not always with sufficient attention to possible consequences. The invasion of Grenada, hardly a formidable enemy, seemed an efficient way to depose a leftist government. Last year's air strikes on Libya may have contributed to Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi's subsequent inactivity on the terrorism front. The Nicaraguan rebels, however, have drawn Administration officials into operations of questionable legality and unproductive combat with Congress, without concomitant military benefit. And in sending marines to Beirut as peacekeepers in 1982, President Reagan and his advisers overlooked Lebanon's longstanding history as a quagmire where outsiders have been dragged into fatal powerlessness.

Difficult Questions

As the Persian Gulf developments unfolded last week, Congressional leaders voiced angry concern that somewhat the same thing might happen there, but on a larger scale. Alarmed by the May 17 Iraqi missile strike on the United States frigate Stark, in which 37 American seamen died, legislators were asking difficult questions: If the Kuwaiti tankers or their American escort warships were attacked, say by Iran, would the United States merely defend the ships or retaliate, perhaps taking out the Chinese-made Silkworm missiles that Iran has been deploying along the Strait of Hormuz? Would a token Navy force suffice, or would there be an inexorable process of escalation? Would air cover be provided? Under what conditions would Navy captains be authorized to open fire?

It quickly became apparent that none of this had been fully thought through at the White House or Pentagon. The offer to provide United States registry to 11 Kuwaiti tankers had been made out of the old, reflexive fear of Soviet expansion, when Kuwait requested protection from Moscow as well as Washington. "We don't have any desire to see the Soviets assume a role in the Persian Gulf," Mr. Shultz said. Since Iran had attacked 25 Kuwaiti tankers since September but had avoided American ships, officials reasoned, the

Stars and Stripes would probably be a deterrent. "Our presence is a deterrent factor, and it has been respected, and I think wisely so, on the part of Iran," Mr. Shultz said.

But what if Old Glory proves less daunting than expected? The Navy has been waiting for Administration policy-making officials to decide on guidelines for escorting, retaliating, defensive measures and the like, so the appropriate forces can be selected and procedures worked out. Hence the delay in "reflagging" the Kuwaiti ships.

The vagueness and the risks caused an outcry on Capitol Hill, where the Democratic leadership was incensed at President Reagan's failure to consult Congress, as required by the War Powers Resolution. The Administration argued that even amid the Iran-Iraq war, the Persian Gulf did not constitute a situation, as defined by the 1973 law, "where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated."

Presidential Resolve

The practice of secret policy-making was denounced in the Senate by the Majority Leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. "The only reason for that kind of practice is that the resulting policy for some reason cannot stand the light of day, cannot stand the scrutiny of the checks and balances of the American democratic system," he said. "Haven't we learned that any policy which puts our sons and daughters out there on the edge has to have the support of the American people?" (Debating the right global mission for the Navy, page 3.)

In an effort to gather support, at week's end, President Reagan read a brief statement of resolve in the White House pressroom. "Mark this point well," he declared. "The use of the vital sea lanes of the Persian Gulf will not be dictated by the Iranians. These lanes will not be allowed to come under the control of the Soviet Union. The Persian Gulf will remain open to navigation by the nations of the world." He recalled "the Middle East oil crisis of a few years ago: the endless, demoralizing gas lines, the shortages, the rationing, the escalating energy prices, double-digit inflation, and the enormous dislocation that shook our economy to its foundations." He concluded: "But this will not happen again, not while this President serves."

In fact, however, the United States gets only about 4 percent of its oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Western Europe and Japan are more heavily dependent, leading some Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress to ask why the allies are not contributing ships or funds to the security operation. In Brussels, NATO Defense Ministers reacted coolly to Secretary Weinberger's suggestion that they should play a role. Only Britain has a permanent naval presence, three warships, in the Gulf. Japan's war-renouncing constitution forbids sending military forces outside its territorial waters.

It was Iraq, not Iran, that began the attacks on tankers and has hit most of the ships. American investigators who visited Baghdad last week accepted Iraq's assertion that the attack on the Stark was accidental. They were told that the Iraqi pilot, whom they were not allowed to interview, was very experienced, with 1,300 hours of flying time and 15 successful missile attacks on tankers. He apparently mistook the Stark's radar blip for that of a tanker.

If Iran attacks, however, it is not likely to be given the benefit of the doubt.

Oil consumers and their stake in the Gulf

(annual averages for 1986)

	United States	Japan	West Germany	France	Italy	Britain
Total oil consumption (in millions of barrels per day)	16.7	4.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5
Percent of total oil consumption imported	37%	100	100	94	100	*
Percent of total oil consumption imported from Persian Gulf by tanker or pipeline	6%	60	10	33	51	
Percent of total oil consumption passing through Strait of Hormuz by tanker**	4%	60		11		

*Britain is a net exporter of oil
**estimates for second quarter of 1987 Source: Department of Energy

Pretrial Detention Ruling Caps a Trend

Increasingly, Supreme Court Takes the Prosecution's Side

By STUART TAYLOR JR.

THE Supreme Court's landmark decision last week upholding "preventive detention" of allegedly dangerous defendants was more a milestone than a surprise. It capped a 15-year trend, in which the Court has sided more and more with prosecutors against criminal defendants.

Under Chief Justice Earl Warren in the 1960's, the Court was known for reversing convictions and curtailing the abilities of police and prosecutors to use illegally obtained evidence and interrogate arrested suspects. Now the Court is frequently reversing lower courts that give a broad interpretation to defendants' constitutional rights and the Warren Court precedents that expanded them. While relatively liberal on such civil rights issues as affirmative action, the Court is increasingly unresponsive to civil liberties claims by criminal defendants.

In its current term, the Court has ruled for the prosecution in 19 of the 27 criminal law decisions. In 16 of the 19, it reversed pro-defendant decisions by state or Federal appellate courts.

In last week's preventive detention case, United States v. Salerno, the Court overturned by 6 to 3 a decision by the Federal appeals court in Manhattan striking down as unconstitutional a 1984 Federal law that for the first time authorized pretrial jailing of certain defendants deemed likely to commit future crimes.

Prosecutors have also won the three other major criminal law decisions this term: a decision upholding Georgia's death penalty system despite strong statistical evidence that killers of whites are far more likely to be condemned than killers of blacks; a ruling that sharply cut back a 1982 decision that had been widely viewed as

barring use of the death penalty against any defendant who neither killed nor intended to kill, and a holding that evidence found in an unconstitutional warrantless search may be used if the police reasonably believed at the time that the statute authorizing such searches was valid.

While the Court has not flatly overruled major Warren Court decisions expanding defendants' rights, as Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d would like, it has sharply limited both their rationale and their reach. The Court's approach to Chief Justice Warren's 1966 ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona* is illustrative. That decision required police officers to inform arrested suspects of their rights to remain silent and to have a lawyer present, and barred questioning once such a suspect has requested a lawyer.

Angst Levels Rise:

Gorbachev's winds of change are making both Germanys chilly

2

In 1984, the Court carved out a substantial exception from these rules, holding that "overriding considerations of public safety" could justify immediate questioning of suspects without first telling them of their rights. And in four decisions during the current term, it overturned rulings broadly interpreting *Miranda* and related rights.

Making Exceptions

The Court has similarly narrowed the once-absolute "exclusionary rule" that evidence obtained in unconstitutional searches may not be used in criminal trials. After chipping away at it for years, the Court cut a hole in the rule in 1984, holding that prosecutors may use evidence obtained by police in reasonable reliance on a search warrant later held to be invalid.

This tough-on-crime approach reflects the fact that the Supreme Court in the long run is affected by public opinion, mainly through the Presidential appointments process.

The public has long been unsympathetic to civil liberties arguments that make it harder to jail criminals. The preventive detention law that the Court upheld last week, for example, was part of a broad election-year anti-crime package that passed in 1984 by votes of 95 to 1 in the Senate and 406 to 16 in the House, despite passionate opposition by libertarians who see preventive detention as a step toward a police state.

All five of the appointees of Presidents Nixon and Reagan on the Court voted to uphold the law. This

was no accident: Both had taken a tough stance against crime as candidates, and both openly sought to use their appointments to change the Court's direction.

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, appointed by Mr. Nixon and elevated by Mr. Reagan, wrote the preventive detention decision. In the 27 criminal law decisions this term, he has voted against the defense in all but two, which were minor and unanimous rulings.

Also voting to uphold preventive detention were Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Antonin Scalia, both Reagan appointees; Justices Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr., both Nixon appointees, and Justice Byron R. White, President Kennedy's only appointee, who has drifted to the right in recent years. Excepting only Justice Blackmun, all have cast the overwhelming majority of their votes with the prosecution.

At the other end of the spectrum, Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, the Court's most senior members, vote for the defense in almost every criminal case. They dissented from the preventive detention decision, Justice Marshall declaring it "truly a decision which will go forth without authority, and come back without respect." Also dissenting was Justice John Paul Stevens, who was appointed by President Ford and who often but not always sides with the defense.

In most 5-to-4 decisions in criminal cases, those three and Justice Blackmun are the dissenters. Once in a while one or two of the others, though almost never Chief Justice Rehnquist, will join them to form a majority for the defense. Such a case was last year's 6-to-3 ruling, written by Justice Powell, that prosecutors may not exclude blacks from juries based on speculation that they would favor defendants of their own race.

In the biggest cases, however, the prosecution almost always comes out on top, and the dissents are increasingly bitter.

The World

Teen-Ager's Flight To Kremlin Wall Jolts Politburo

To the amazement of all and the consternation of Soviet authorities, a 19-year-old amateur pilot from West Germany flew a tiny single-engine plane across more than 400 miles of heavily guarded Soviet territory last week and landed next to the Kremlin wall at the foot of Red Square.

Matthias Rust, a vacationing computer operator, took off in a rented Cessna 172 from Helsinki, Finland, ostensibly bound for Stockholm. Then he made an abrupt U-turn toward Moscow, where he reportedly circled the main Government palaces before landing on a cobblestone square amid startled strollers Thursday evening. Passers-by got the pilot's autograph, and an artist painted the blue-and-white plane parked near the famous onion domes of St. Basil's Cathedral. The police took Mr. Rust into custody.

Soviet authorities were not amused. The ruling Politburo called a special meeting yesterday and removed the 76-year-old Defense Minister, Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, and Aleksandr Koldunov, an aide who headed Soviet air defense forces.

Moscow television said air defense radar had spotted the Cessna as it approached the border. "Soviet fighters twice flew around it," the broadcast said. "The Politburo noted that the commanders of the air defense forces manifested an unpermissible carelessness and indecisiveness." It added, and they criticized the "absence of proper alertness and discipline and major failures in management of troops from the Ministry of Defense."

A Western attaché was gentler. "We can't paint them as dumb," he said. "Is the profile of a sporting aircraft at low altitude the same as the profile of a cruise missile?"

'Voice' Jamming Stops

Flipping the dials of their short-wave radios last week, Soviet listeners encountered a surprising absence of the customary Kremlin-sponsored drone overpowering the Voice of America's programs in Russian, Ukrainian, Uzbek and six other languages. Officials in Washington said Moscow had stopped jamming the Voice's Soviet-language programs for the first time since 1980.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, which supervises the Voice, welcomed what he called a Soviet move toward opening "their closed society." But he complained that some Soviet jamming devices may have been redirected at the West German and Israeli stations as well as the American Government's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcasts, which specialize in reporting and editorial comments by émigrés from Communist countries. Moscow had stopped jamming the BBC in January.

Japan Spends to Ease U.S. Deficit

Japan promised last week to divert \$43 billion to stimulate its domestic economy and pare runaway trade surpluses with the United States. For skeptics who recalled unfulfilled promises of yesterday, Kunio Miyamoto, a senior Japanese economic official, offered assurances.

"Let me stress that this is different from past packages," he said. "So do trust us."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone announced the spending package in time for his meetings in Venice next week with President Reagan and other leaders of industrial nations. Veering from past austerity policies, he pledged swift action on a \$23 billion public works program, \$7 billion in tax cuts, \$5 billion in housing loans, and an assortment of Government purchases, reduced interest rates and disaster-relief projects.

Japanese officials said the package, if approved by Parliament, would trim about \$5 billion from trade surpluses that reached \$58 billion with the United States last year. Japan's last attempt, a \$21 billion expansion package, had little effect. This time, Mr. Nakasone promised to "reflate the economy" by spending heavily on public works in the first half of the current fiscal year.

Barbie Briefly Faces Accusers

Ever since May 13, when Klaus Barbie walked out on his trial in Lyons, France, for crimes against humanity during World War II, his accusers have demanded the chance to confront the onetime Gestapo official in court. Last week, four veterans of the wartime French Resistance got their wish.

On orders from Judge André Cerdini, the 73-year-old former Nazi was forced to return to be identified

by people who say he subjected them to beatings with a whip and chain, hanging by the hands, and near-drownings.

"That is the man," said Raymond Guyon, a Roman Catholic doctor who ran a Resistance newspaper and who helped smuggle Jews out of France, after the country fell to the Nazis.

"It was he who interrogated me, tortured me. It was he who told me my husband would be shot — and he was."

Mr. Barbie, who denies he was linked to the Nazi campaign of genocide against Jews, read a short statement reiterating that he had been kidnapped illegally in Bolivia four years ago and protesting his trial.

Next day, resuming his boycott of the proceedings, as permitted by French law, Mr. Barbie was absent when witnesses accused him of responsibility for the arrest of 44 Jewish children at a farmhouse near Lyons.

Jacques Favet, a retired farm laborer, said he had seen Mr. Barbie at the scene where the children were kicked and thrown "like sacks of potatoes" into trucks, which took them away for deportation to the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

Cuban Air Hero Flies to Florida

During the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, Rafael del Piño Díaz was a hero among the Cuban pilots who helped defeat the United States-supported, anti-Castro invaders. Later, as a general, he is believed to have fought with Cuban forces in support of the Marxist Government in Angola.

Last week, he put four members of his family in a small plane and piloted it to the Key West, Florida Naval Air Station, where he asked for asylum.

"If he is who he says he is, he is the biggest intelligence catch we've ever had from Cuba," a Reagan Administration official said. "As a senior military official with experience reaching back over many years in several areas of Cuban activity, he is obviously in command of significant military and political information."

Mr. del Piño described himself on arrival as the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Cuban Defense Ministry and former chief of the Cuban Air Force. Cuba acknowledged that he had been a hero at the Bay of Pigs but said that a military medical commission had grounded him as a pilot on Jan. 27 because of eye problems and periods of "psychic stress." It also said he had been demoted to a position as organizer of an air force museum.

Justice in Israel: 2 Delicate Cases

There were two cases last week of how justice works in Israel.

On Sunday night, the Supreme Court issued a ruling that a loyal Moslem officer in the Israeli Army had been framed by Shin Beth, the domestic intelligence service and unjustly sentenced to 18 years in prison. President Chaim Herzog praised the decision, saying the case made him "ashamed." The court confirmed that in framing the officer, Lieut. Isat Nafsu, his interrogators had come close to torturing him into confessions of treason and espionage. The court ordered the officer, who had served seven and a half years in prison, freed immediately. The decision badly damaged the credibility of Shin Beth and it left the Israeli public somewhat stunned.

At week's end, Attorney General Yosef Harish defied the wishes of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and ordered a police investigation of charges that Shin Beth officers committed perjury in the Nafsu case.

On Tuesday, two Israeli Government investigations into the Pollard case — the Israeli espionage operation in Washington — cleared all of Israel's political leaders of any knowledge of or involvement in the affair. One investigation was by a parliamentary committee headed by Abba Eban, a former Foreign Minister, the other by a commission appointed by the Cabinet. Both concluded that although Mr. Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and other top officials had no direct knowledge of the spy operation conducted by their subordinates, they bore ministerial responsibility for what happened when Jonathan Jay Pollard, an American Navy intelligence analyst, was engaged by Israeli agents to sell them hundreds of top-secret American military documents. Mr. Pollard has been sentenced to life in prison. The issue caused a temporary strain in relations between Washington and Jerusalem. On Wednesday, the Cabinet voted, 14 to 3, to approve the conclusion of its own commission that the Cabinet was collectively responsible for the Pollard affair, but not any specific minister. Zeev Chafetz, a former official and now a political writer, called the commission report "a joke."

James F. Clarity
and Milt Freudenheim

His Policies Are Raising the Angst Levels

Gorbachev Is Making Both Germanys Edgy

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

MIKHAEL S. GORBACHEV is making the Germans nervous — East Germans and West Germans alike. The Soviet leader has East German Communists fretting about the implications of his innovative course at home for their tightly run authoritarian state; on the other side of the border, West German strategists fear that the Soviet chief's aggressive pursuit of nuclear disarmament may leave them vulnerable to the conventional might of the Warsaw Pact and open to political blackmail.

Mr. Gorbachev swept into East Berlin last week for a summit of Warsaw Pact leaders held in the restricted confines of a Swedish-built luxury hotel. He had stopped off in Bucharest, where he lectured President Nicolae Ceausescu on the merits of "openness and democracy" in Communism, where each citizen should feel himself to be "not just a simple cog in the machinery of the state but an autonomous personality and a creative person."

This message got a frosty reception from Mr. Ceausescu, who has made himself the object of a

quasi-imperial personality cult in impoverished Rumania. Striving for a more upbeat mood, Erich Honecker, the 74-year-old East German leader, greeted Mr. Gorbachev in East Berlin with effusive kisses — and Raisa Gorbachev with a comradely handshake.

And, in contrast with the past, the East German media did not edit out the Russian's unsettling "democratic" utterances.

The East Germans have made it plain that they have little to learn from Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to shake up the slothful Soviet economy. The Honecker approach has been to endorse Mr. Gorbachev's disarmament initiatives while remaining skeptical about his domestic course.

"If your neighbor put up new wallpaper in his home, would you feel obliged to put up new wallpaper in your own?" asked Kurt Hager, a 75-year-old East German Politburo member in a recent interview with a West German magazine.

"We believe it would be wrong to oblige Germany to follow the Soviet way since it does not correspond to the current conditions of development in Germany." The party daily Neues Deutschland, significantly, carried this text.

But the other side of East German arrogance is angst — fear that, notably in the realm of culture, the authorities will have to loosen the reins.



East German leader Erich Honecker (fourth from left) welcomes Mikhail S. Gorbachev to East Berlin. With them are Soviet President Andrei A. Gromyko (left) and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

Quebec and Ontario Have the Votes and Get the Contracts

Canada's West Feeling Neglected

By JOHN F. BURNS

WILLIAM VANDER ZALM, the Dutch-born Premier of British Columbia, exudes the bonhomie of one who knows that he and his fellow citizens have something to celebrate. "Welcome to British Columbia, God's chosen place in North America," he said one day recently, guiding a visitor to a seat in his office in Victoria, the provincial capital. With its mountains, its fertile inland valleys and the spectacular metropolis of Vancouver, British Columbia would rank high on any list of the world's most-favored places.

But Mr. Vander Zalm, in common with many of his province's 2.5 million citizens, offers a striking counterpoint. By his account British Columbia is one of the poorest sisters of the Canadian confederation, its interests routinely subordinated to those of the populous central provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Last week, the attentions of the national Government were once more turned to Quebec during the visit of President François Mitterrand of France, part of whose mission was to bind up the wounds opened 20 years ago when Charles de Gaulle shouted the separatist slogan "Vive le

Quebec Libre" at City Hall in Montreal. Mr. Vander Zalm, meanwhile, was meeting with the premiers of the other three western provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in an annual gathering designed to attract Ottawa's attention to the problems of the west. The premiers asked for three billion Canadian dollars from Ottawa to help grain farmers, suffering their worst recession since the 1930's; for higher levels of assistance to Alberta's oil industry, where two-thirds of the drilling rigs stand idle; and for an increased share in federal government contracts, now overwhelmingly dispensed in Ontario and Quebec. But on the front pages it was Quebec, not the west's imprecations, that made the news.

The complaint is not new here, nor elsewhere in the western provinces. Since Canada was founded in 1867, there have been recriminations in the less populous provinces over the predominant role played by Ontario and Quebec, where three-fifths of the nation's 25.5 million people live.

And politicians from these two provinces have regularly occupied the office of Prime Minister in Ottawa. Only one westerner held that post, John Diefenbaker of Saskatchewan, and his tenure, 1958 to 1963, is widely regarded as a failure.

"The federal government has implicitly recognized that the system is inequitable, that British Columbia has not been given its fair share in confederation," Mr. Vander Zalm said, rattling off a series of statistics to show that the province gets less than its share of federal contracts, a fraction of the highway funds that it

is due, and so forth.

He added, "If you want proof of it, come to any political rally. If you stand up and attack the feds you can't go wrong. It's the most popular issue every time." Few Canadian leaders have succeeded in being broadly popular in all regions of the country, and some, like former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, have become pariahs in the west.

The current Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, raised widespread expectations in the west when he led his Conservative Party to power in 1984, but he, too, is widely derided these days across the 2,400 miles of prairie and mountain that separate Toronto from Vancouver.

Mr. Mulroney is a native Quebecker, like Mr. Trudeau, and whatever hope he has of re-election in 1989 depends heavily on maintaining his near-sweep of the province in 1984. Partly because of this, he has continued the Trudeau practice of swinging major federal contracts to Quebec, to the ire of the west.

And earlier this month, the Prime Minister sought new and more far-reaching concessions for Quebec. In a meeting at Meech Lake in Quebec, he persuaded a previously skeptical Mr. Vander Zalm and another outspoken western premier, Donald Getty of Alberta, that formal recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" in

the 1982 constitution was essential if Quebec was to sign the document. But to get the western premiers to sign, Mr. Mulroney had to agree to other measures that will further strengthen the already formidable powers of the provinces.

If ratified, the Meech Lake accord will give every province a broad-ranging veto over constitutional change, as well as the right to "opt out" of new social programs proposed by Ottawa and collect the equivalent revenues in a lump sum instead.

Henceforth, the provinces will also nominate candidates for appointment by the Prime Minister to the Supreme Court and the Senate, positions that have previously been the Prime Minister's alone to give. The possibility of electing the Senate and redistributing its seats, a favorite demand in the west, is also to be formally discussed.

To Mr. Vander Zalm, the concessions at Meech Lake were a "beginning" on the road to a more equitable distribution of political power. But Mr. Mulroney's critics, notably Mr. Trudeau, who issued a harshly-worded attack on the Meech Lake accord last week, fear that the agreement may have won a temporary truce in the war with Quebec at the cost of a drastic weakening of federal power. Whether that benefits westerners remains to be seen.

Already, Pravda is eagerly snatched up at East German kiosks, and East German visitors to Moscow come home excited about the lively Russian cinema and arts scene.

For Mr. Honecker, whose people already are lured at night by West German television, the winds of change from the east are chilling. Some Western diplomats in East Berlin believe that the East German is not yet convinced that Mr. Gorbachev will survive in power or stay his reformist course.

Leaders like Mr. Ceausescu and Mr. Honecker present a dilemma for Mr. Gorbachev. These gerontocrats have a demonstrated ability to keep their home fronts quiet, something the Russian leader needs if he is to bring about significant change within the Soviet Union.

Yet in the longer term, Mr. Gorbachev will want an Eastern European leadership identified with and indebted to him — and not linked to the now discredited Brezhnev era.

In East Germany, his man could turn out to be the fast-rising Berlin party leader, Günther Schabowski, who is in his mid-50's and makes little secret of his aspiration to become a German Gorbachev. Mr. Honecker has been grooming Egon Krenz, a 50-year-old Politburo member who has a Russian wife, as his dauphin.

In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his conservative Christian Democrats have abandoned a rear-guard struggle to stave off a superpower accord abolishing medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. Mr. Kohl will, reluctantly, announce modified acceptance of Mr. Gorbachev's "double zero" proposal to the Bundestag this week.

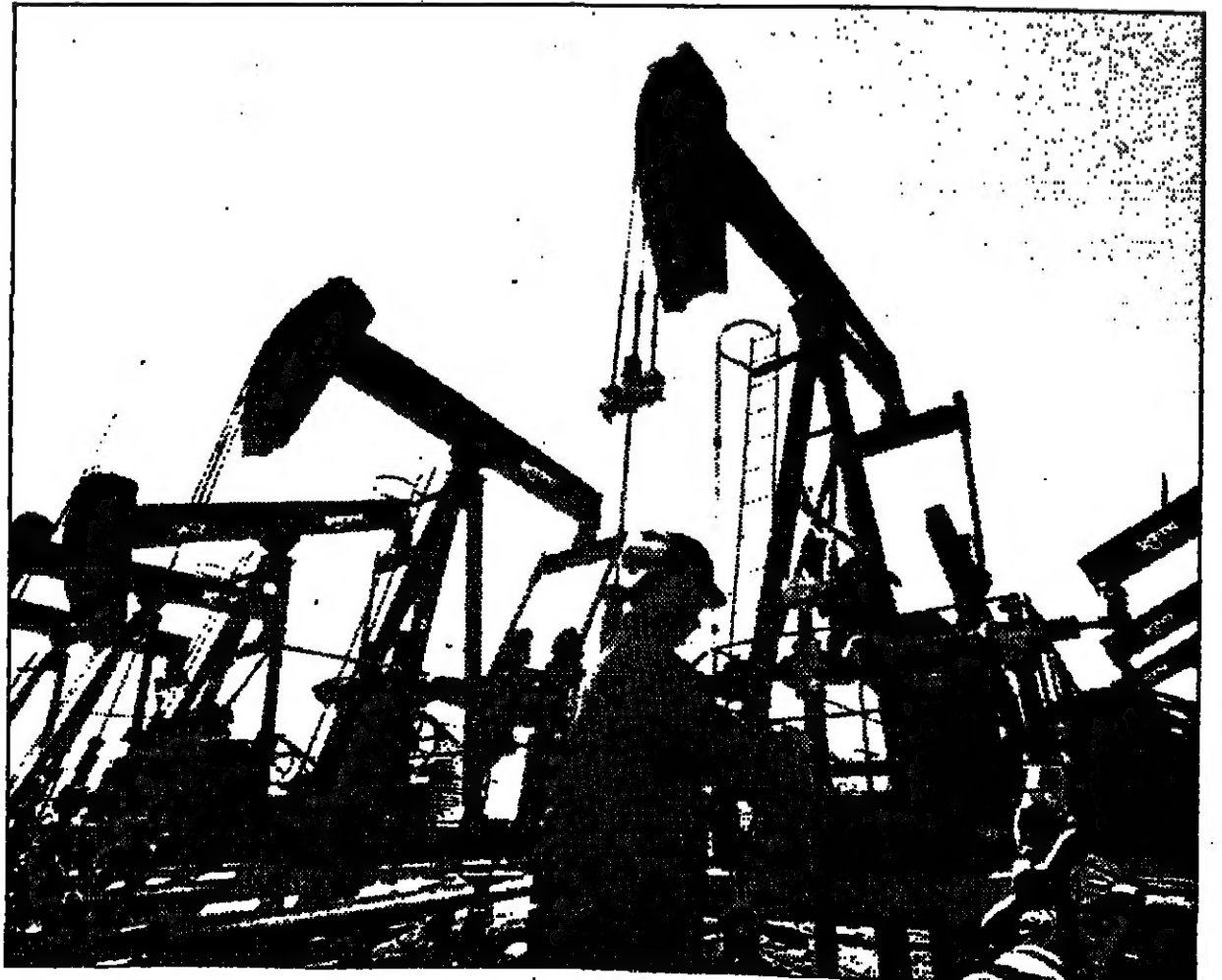
Yet the Christian Democrats' cave-in on the missile question has left many of them embittered with the Reagan Administration — which effectively backed the Soviet line on "double zero" — and very nervous about the future.

"We stand on the ruins of our nuclear stragey," a senior West German official commented privately at a gathering of NATO defense ministers in Brussels last week.

Yet if both Germanys are being made edgy by the activist Mr. Gorbachev, they can take consolation in the fact that German-German relations are on solid footing.

Mr. Kohl has few foreign policy accomplishments to his credit, but one of his quiet achievements over the last five years has been to weave even more thickly the web of bilateral agreements and human contacts to the other German state.

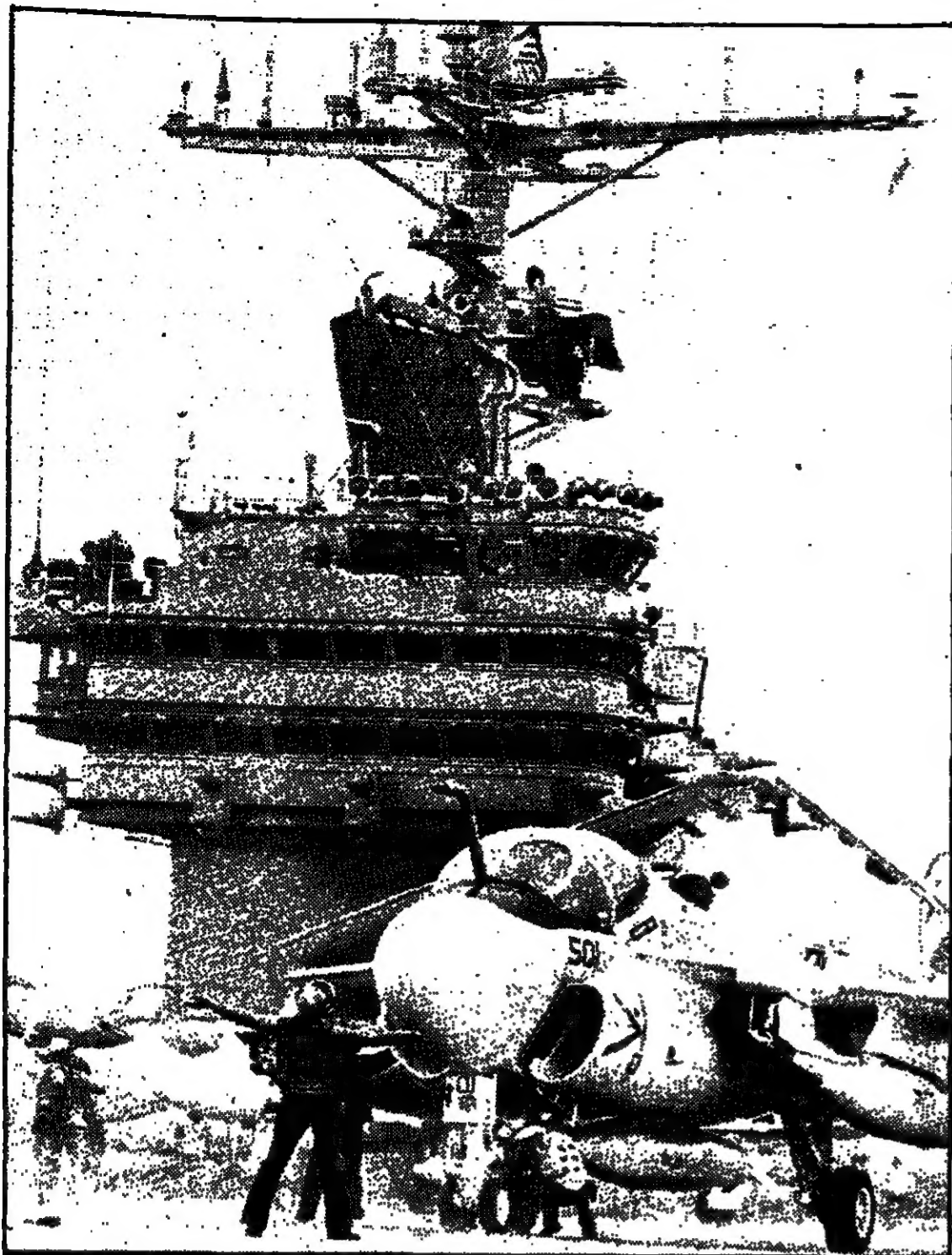
Mr. Honecker has been a willing partner in this enterprise, not because he is a closet German nationalist, but because good ties with West Germany are popular with his people. The number of East German visitors to West Germany is up sharply and East Berlin is exploring a big energy import deal with Bonn. The two Germanys have Gorbachev angst, but at least they have each other.



Oil worker in Alberta, where two-thirds of the drilling rigs stand idle.

Black Star/Ottawa Brierwag

A Dialogue: What Kind of Navy Does the U.S. Need?



An A-6 Intruder attack plane readies for take-off from the deck of the carrier Nimitz. *Contact/Dick Halstead*

Dimensions of the global fleet

Military personnel	
Navy	587,000
Marines	200,000
Aircraft carriers	14
Battleships	3
Cruisers	33
Destroyers	69
Frigates	114
Strategic submarines	37
Attack submarines	100
Amphibious warfare ships	62
Patrol combatants	6
Mine warfare ships	3
Mobile logistic/support ships	116
Total ships	557
Navy attack aircraft*	853
Navy fighter aircraft*	77
Marine attack aircraft*	427
Marine fighter aircraft*	33

*Includes Reserves

Source: U.S. Navy

Exocet Attack in Gulf Prompts Hard Look at Fleet Strategy

AFTER six years of strenuous military buildup, the Reagan Administration is within sight of its goal of a 600-ship Navy. More than 550 vessels are on hand, with the rest to be delivered in the next year or so. John F. Lehman Jr., who retired last month as Navy Secretary, summed up the maritime strategy used by the Administration to justify the expense in building such a fleet with the old slogan dispatching the Navy to "go in harm's way." In a major war, the strategy calls for attacking Soviet bastions with carrier-based aircraft early; in peacetime, it calls for a naval presence ready to perform at a moment's notice in far-flung trouble spots.

Always a subject for debate in Congress and among military analysts, this naval policy is being reassessed in light of the Iraqi missile attack on the frigate *Stark* in the Persian Gulf May 17, in which 37 sailors died. Last week, John H. Cushman Jr., a reporter in the Washington bureau of *The New York Times*, raised some of the issues in interviews with Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf 3d, Vice Chief of Naval Operations for Surface Warfare and commander in 1983 of the task force at Grenada, and William W. Kaufmann, a senior analyst at the Brookings Institution and author of a new study, "A Thoroughly Efficient Navy." Excerpts are at right:



Metcalf
'How Much Is Enough?'

Question. In a year when the Navy is seeking funds for two new aircraft carriers to replace older ones, some say you are consuming a disproportionate share of the military budget.

Answer. I say wrong, absolutely wrong. If you take a look at ship construction, you will find that in recent years it has remained the same or slightly less. The Navy is getting more for its money, more ships. The Office of the Secretary of Defense divides up the money that is available, and the Navy is getting its aircraft carriers within that allocation. This wasn't something that was taken out of an Air Force or Army allocation.

Q. It is also argued that 15 active aircraft carriers is more than adequate, that you can manage with 12.

A. Other assertions have been made that you need 22 or 25. The Joint Chiefs of Staff has a number calling for 22. We have put together a maritime strategy that says, these are the things the Navy can do, based on 15 carriers and four battleship groups. The issue is, how much is enough, and we could have that argument until hell froze over.

Q. Is the Navy spread too thin to perform its global mission?

A. The global mission defined as our maritime strategy is a war-fighting mission. Then there is the Navy operating in peacetime, the environment into which the *Stark* episode falls. If we are talking about the mission in peacetime, then the answer is yes, it can be done. We had very difficult times back in the late 1970's. Because of our [lower] force levels, we had aircraft carriers and battle groups that went to sea for as long as 210 days. In theory you can do that, if that's the way you want to operate ships and stretch people. We paid a terrible price, but we did it.

Q. What does the attack on the *Stark* tell you about the vulnerability of surface ships in the face of increasingly sophisticated anti-ship missiles?

A. The *Stark* took a hit in the worst possible place, and survived. Contrary to the statement that surface ships are vulnerable and can't take damage, I would suggest that the lesson from the *Stark* is the opposite. Our ship is there. It's floating. The fire was right next to the ammunition magazines. Did they blow up? No, because we have developed insensitive munitions, that resist an explosion. They are pretty damn tough ships. This, a smaller ship, a ship which was designed not to go in heavy stress areas, survived.

Q. It's been said that there are two kinds of ships: submarines and targets—

A. Submariners say that.

Q. The main threat to surface ships is the enemy's underwater fleet? Is the Navy ready for them?

A. Clearly, if we go up against Soviet submarines we will have casualties. So will the Soviet submarines. It will be a real shoot-out. Are we doing enough to take care of it? Well, how much is enough? I'd like to have a great deal more resources to take on the challenge of the Soviet submarines. But where do you take that money from? At this point we are allocating the right amount to antisubmarine warfare.

I can make the case that the biggest shortfall we have in the Navy may be antiaircraft warfare, not antisubmarine warfare. We have the means, in the Aegis cruiser, for defeating any Soviet air attack, but we do not have enough Aegis cruisers. We are building them as fast as we can, but if I had my druthers I would build 15 or 20 Aegis cruisers a year.



Kaufmann
600 Ships 'Excessive'

Question. You have urged the Navy to revise its strategy, to add fewer ships at an estimated saving of \$120 billion over 10 years. How?

Answer. The Navy has not been able to justify in any systematic way its need for any more than 12 deployable carriers. There is a big saving in not trying to maintain 15 deployable carrier battle groups.

Q. Wouldn't we be better off if we could park one additional carrier outside the Strait of Hormuz to increase protection to ships inside the Persian Gulf?

A. With 12 deployable carriers, there is no reason in the world that if the President wants, you cannot put one or more carriers in the Arabian Sea, or even if you take additional risk, in the Gulf itself. The only reason one might argue that they can't do that is because of the alleged commitments to keep the carriers on permanent station in the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean or Seventh Fleet in the Far East. We would be far better off not trying to maintain these permanent stations, and making periodic appearances, which would have a more striking impact than having the carriers there at all times.

Q. What is the essential difference between the Administration's maritime strategy and your proposals?

A. John Lehman and other officials argue that their maritime strategy not only is what they want to do in wartime, but that it is also the basis and justification for the 600-ship fleet. I think it is not an adequate justification. I would argue that given the main mission, 600 ships is excessive.

In my view, the Navy's principal mission, like it or not, is insuring that we are able to support, sustain and resupply overseas forces in wartime. That means keeping the sea lanes open. I don't think the maritime strategy basically disagrees with that, although there is a lot of idle talk about carrying the war to Siberia. But there are obviously different ways you can try to maintain access to sea lanes in wartime.

The better approach requires the more traditional command of the sea, instead of attacking the enemy fleet in well-defended areas like Murmansk, a main Soviet basing area. That is much less efficient than establishing the so-called barrier strategy at points such as the main entrance to the Atlantic in the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom triangle. Both surface combatants and submarines could come into use.

Q. What kinds of ships should be emphasized?

A. I don't mean to preclude the power projection role, which calls for aircraft carriers. Primarily for the sea lanes, the Navy has quite properly been buying attack submarines. I think they need mines, surveillance aircraft, and convoy escorts, frigates and destroyers, which is where we have our most serious deficiencies.

Q. Aren't those ships proving vulnerable in the Gulf?

A. In isolation, a single ship, especially if it doesn't have guns free under the rules of engagement, is terribly vulnerable. Given the very short time you have to intercept a missile if you can't shoot at the plane, and the difficulty of detecting and tracking the missiles under those conditions, yes, I think they are individually vulnerable.

I find it very difficult, owing to the characteristics of modern cruise missiles, to see how you can get a very good defense against them. They fly low and get lost in the noise of the waves. We do have to face up to the need to go after the launch platform—the aircraft, the boat or the land-based installation.

A Voice From Amman

'Our Occupiers Have Been Many, But They All Left'

By RAMI G. KHOURI

ONE day last month, a petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a car carrying Jewish settlers near Qalqilya village on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, killing a woman and injuring her husband and four young children. After the attack, there was a chorus of indignation from within Israeli society that produced two demands: that more Jewish settlers be moved into the West Bank, and that the orange trees that line some of the roads be cut down, to make the roads more secure for Jewish settlers. How intriguing, I thought to myself, and how simple: Just cut down all the trees, and there won't be any place for a Palestinian to hide, and to use as a shelter from which to hurl petrol bombs at Israelis who have taken his land.

But then I thought: hasn't this been tried before around here? Our land is very old, and our people's attachment to it is ancient. How many others have come to Palestine or Jordan in the past several thousand years, implanted themselves as rulers by the force of arms, and tried to protect themselves from the native population by actions that were the functional equivalent of cutting down all the trees along the sides of the roads?

Our occupiers have been numerous, but all finally left the area. The Persians and Babylonians were our rulers once, as were the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. The Byzantine empire and the Ottomans also controlled our lands in centuries past, as did the Crusaders for about 200 years, but they left also. They may not have cut down all the roadside trees, as the Israelis wish to do today, but they also had to pay attention to securing their safety along the main communication routes. It is no surprise that the Israelis should have the same concerns in Palestine today.

But will they succeed any more than did their predecessors in the region, who also sought to stamp their control on the indigenous populations by the age-old combination of the strength of force and the appeal of material gain if one remains quiet and docile? Whatever the Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Crusaders and Ottomans did to handle the people of Qalqilya, it did not work.

Where Violence Grows

The people of Qalqilya, and all of Palestine, are still making trouble for those who would occupy them, and deny them a political identity. So what's so surprising? What should the people of Qalqilya do about Jewish settlers? Send them flowers for Passover? Throw them a good neighbor party?

Violent resistance erupted anew last month as the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, met in Algiers, and the juxtaposition of the two events is worth assessing. The acts of the Palestinians on the land are ancient, universal acts of political self-expression, national self-defense and reflexive resistance. Like the orange trees, they spring forth from the land naturally, organically, when the ingredients are all in place.

But the Council meeting in Algiers is not such an ancient tradition. Independent, genuine Palestinian political leadership is not very evident in the history of the area. This is probably why the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has pursued a dual political-military strategy, has had its ups and downs during the past two decades, sometimes taking center stage in the Arab world, sometimes quietly licking its wounds on the sidelines, usually under the

protection of some willing Arab state.

It is because the P.L.O. represents the Palestinian will to be free, sovereign, self-determinant and secure within one's own country that it has often placed a higher imperative on its political status as an organization than it has on achieving tangible diplomatic progress through a process of compromise. And at Algiers, there had to be another reconciliation of P.L.O. factions.

The P.L.O. elicits great pride among Palestinians and other Arabs precisely because it is seen to be committed to the principle of national rights for the Palestinian people. The P.L.O. will not liberate Palestine by force of arms. But then, the Israelis will not pacify the Palestinians by cutting down their trees, either.

Nightmare in Beirut

So we have something of a draw in the ancient land of Palestine, land of many conquerors and perpetual Palestinian/Arab resistance. But the draw is considerably more comfortable for the Israelis—who have a state—than it is for the Palestinians, who just finished watching another national nightmare in their people being starved in refugee camps in Beirut, and their women being shot to death one by one as they tried to leave the camps to buy food for their families.

And more recently, the Lebanese Parliament abrogated the 18-year-old agreement under which the P.L.O. armed presence in Lebanon was accepted by the Government.

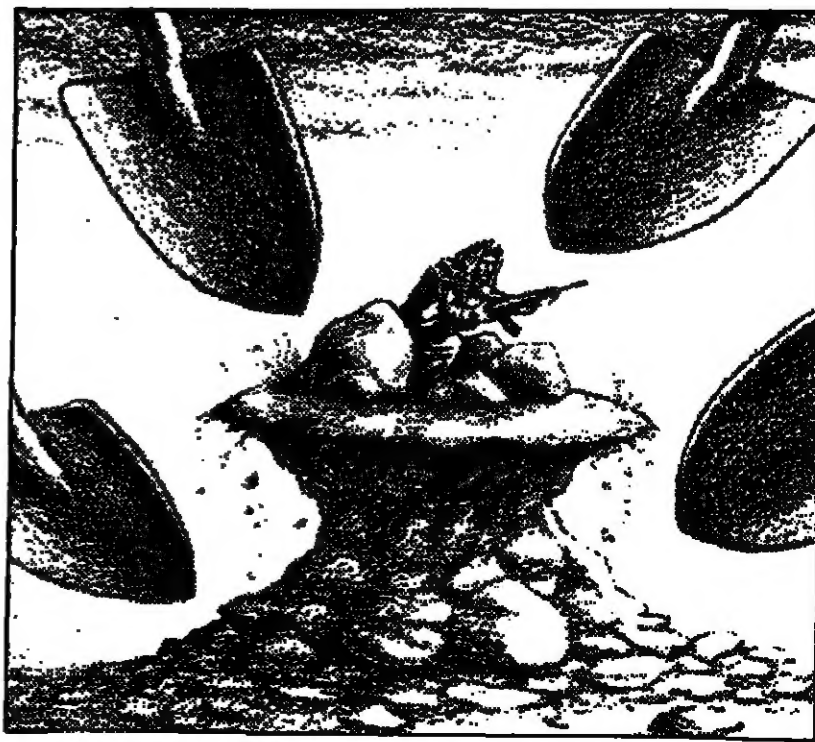
Given this reality, what is the full meaning of Palestinian factions who refuse to meet one another unless certain "political" conditions are met beforehand, or agreements abrogated, or contacts with Arab states terminated? Is this a graduate seminar in political theory, or is this the destiny of a people that is closer to seeing its national rights recognized globally than ever before in its history, and that is also being killed in ever greater numbers by both Israeli and Arab parties because of the lack of a political settlement?

Will we—Palestinians and other Arabs—look to history as a source of strength that sustains us, that reminds us that we have been occupied many times before by much stronger foes, but have always achieved freedom in the end? Or will we use history as moral camouflage, to hide our weaknesses and sanctify our failures?

There is an urgent need for the Palestine National Council and Qalqilya to meet, for history and politics to wed, and to produce an offspring named diplomacy, who in turn could achieve freedom and sovereignty. A spirit of enduring popular resistance and a commitment to a national political leadership are both vital elements in the Palestinian struggle. They both exist today, and both attest to the reality and durability of the Palestinian identity. But that's what we were saying in the early 1970's, a decade and a half ago, and we seem to be waving the same flags again today. And the thousands who have died in the meantime—do we attribute them to the fact that ours is a historical struggle of greater dimensions than a single generation, a single person or a single political faction?

I am continuously proud of the P.L.O., and its resilience and its durability. I am proud of the people of Qalqilya, who honor freedom and fight to achieve it. But I am not proud to be stuck in a draw with the Israelis, at a time when virtually the entire world accepts my right to self-determination, sovereignty and security. For the Palestine National Council, in such circumstances, to effect a national reconciliation is admirable, but insufficient. Political unity among the P.L.O. factions is impressive. But P.L.O. diplomatic breakthroughs would be more impressive. Let us hope the Council meeting builds on unity, instead of only achieving it.

Rami G. Khouri is a Jordanian Palestinian writer and former editor of the *Jordan Times*, where a version of this article first appeared.



David Gohard

The Nation

Canada Protests Prosecution Move in Deaver Trial

A special prosecutor's attempt to serve subpoenas in the perjury trial of Michael K. Deaver, the former Reagan aide who left the White House to start a multimillion dollar lobbying business, stirred up a diplomatic tempest last week.

The trouble began Tuesday when the prosecutor, Whitney North Seymour Jr., sought to force the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Allan E. Gottlieb, and his wife, Sondra, to appear in court to testify on Mr. Deaver's involvement in Canadian-American issues when he was still working for the President.

Canada said the Gottliebs would refuse and filed a protest with the State Department, arguing that the action violated the Ambassador's diplomatic immunity. The State Department agreed. But Mr. Seymour, a court-appointed prosecutor, accused Canada of trying to hamper the prosecution of Mr. Deaver, who is charged with lying to Congress and to a Federal jury.

The former deputy White House chief of staff, who left the White House in May 1985, was reportedly paid \$105,000 by the Canadian Government for his lobbying help. One of the five counts against him charges that he lied about his participation in White House meetings on acid rain and in the selection of a special envoy on the issue. It also accuses him of lying when he testified that he did not recall a lunch with Mr. Gottlieb in January 1985.

The special prosecutor asked a Federal District judge to enforce the subpoenas on the ground that Mr. Gottlieb was an "essential" witness. The State Department sided with Canada, telling the judge that the incident "calls into question the ability of the United States to carry out its international obligations." The court delayed a decision on the subpoenas. The trial was to have begun June 8.

The Wedtech Case Widens

The name of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d emerged again last week in the widening investigation of the Wedtech Corporation.

According to recent accounts from officials familiar with the investigation, Wedtech, a South Bronx military contractor, paid E. Robert Wallach, a lawyer, \$100,000 after he said he was representing Mr. Meese without pay and needed money.

It was the first time that investigators mentioned Mr. Meese's name in connection with the payments, although they previously reported that Mr. Wallach was paid more than \$1 million by Wedtech over three years for consulting work. Former executives of the company have said that they sought out Mr. Wallach because of his close ties to Mr. Meese.

Mr. Wallach has said he began advising Wedtech, formerly known as

nections between Mr. Meese, who invested \$60,000 with a financial consultant working for Wedtech, and Government efforts on the corporation's behalf. Also under scrutiny is Lyn Nofziger, the former White House aide who investigators say used his influence to obtain Federal contracts for Wedtech.

A Vote to Delay Alien Sanctions

Beginning tomorrow, employers who hire illegal aliens are subject to fines and possibly even imprisonment. That's what it says on paper anyway.

Last week, Federal officials announced a one-month grace period during which only the most "blatant violators" of the new Immigration Reform and Control Act will be penalized. Alan C. Nelson, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said the delay was needed because his agency had not yet distributed the proper paperwork. Meanwhile, the Senate decided to

give employers even more slack, voting 47 to 43 to postpone enforcement for four months.

Businesses that oppose the act are expected to lobby hard for the moratorium in the House. But immigration officials and supporters of the law disagreed with contentions that employers need until October to learn how to comply.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, said such a delay would "send the wrong signal" to employers and to foreigners to "keep coming illegally, because we're not serious about controls." And Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn, worried that the "delicately balanced" compromise that "took six years to work out" would unravel.

A provision offering legal status, or amnesty, to illegal aliens who can prove that they have lived in the country continuously since Jan. 1, 1982, would not be affected by the delay.

Katherine Roberts,
Caroline Rand Herron
and Martha A. Miles

Will Looser Rules Help? 'People Don't See a Need to Vote'

WASHINGTON
In 1983, a Presidential panel charged with devising ways to encourage Americans to vote recommended abolishing poll taxes and literacy tests and lowering the voting age to 18.

But lifting barriers to participation has not halted the free fall in turnout. In 1986 — a year with highly competitive races — little more than a third of people eligible to vote did so, the lowest percentage since the war year of 1942. Curtis B. Gans, director of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, is among those who contend that responsibility lies with disillusionment with government, not cumbersome voting requirements.

Indeed, the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll shows that while Americans favor national standards for registration and voting — the United States is the only Western democracy without a universal system of voter registration — they oppose a more open process. For example, 62 percent of the public believes that even people new to a community should not be allowed to register on Election Day to vote.

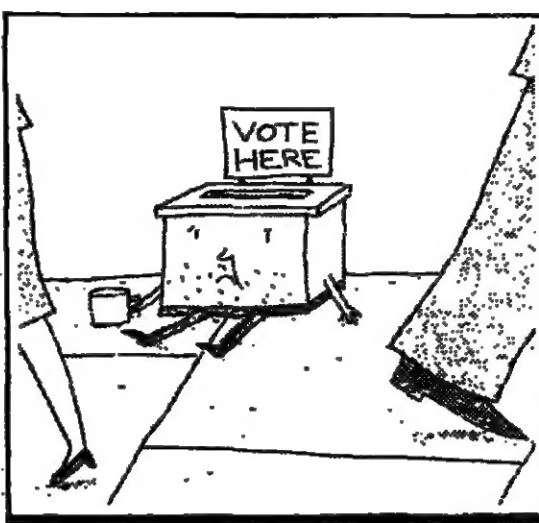
Several specialists suggest that the apparent resistance to loosening the system is rooted in lingering suspicion about voter fraud. Herbert E. Alexander of the Citizens' Research Foundation at the University of Southern California also points to worry about "preserving the sanctity of the vote." Linda Davidoff, executive director of Human Serve, a New York-based voter registration advocacy group, adds that "there is a school of thought in this country, maybe a dominant school of thought, that it is a good thing if voting is rather difficult because you get a highly motivated electorate."

Only one state, North Dakota, does not require registration, and only three — Minnesota, Wisconsin and Maine — have Election Day registration. But 22 states now permit people to register by mail, and the "motor voter" concept, in which people can sign up to vote when they register their cars, is becoming more popular. In 14 states, voters can register at welfare and other government agencies instead of just at election offices. Measures that would establish more registration locations are under consideration in seven states, including New York, and in some cities.

On the Federal level, Senator Alan Cranston and Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrats of California and Michigan respectively, are drafting bills that would permit postcard and same-day registration. "The overwhelming effect of the present patchwork of registration laws is to help deny the vote to at least 60 million Americans who have the right to vote," Mr. Cranston said recently.

But Mr. Gans counters with studies suggesting that simpler registration would boost turnout by no more than 9 percent. Kevin Phillips, a conservative political analyst, puts it this way: "If people don't care, the ease of registration isn't going to get them to the polls on Election Day. People don't see a need to vote."

RICHARD L. BERKE



The New York Times/CBS NEWS POLL

Thoughts on the franchise

How old should people have to be to vote for President and Congress?

Under 18	3%
18	53
19 or 20	4
21	35
Older than 21	3

How long should people have to live in a place before they can vote there for President and Congress?

No limit	14%
180 days or less	22
181 days to a year	31
1 year	30
More than 1 year	24

If all voters had to be able to read and write, would they elect better officials?

Yes	59%
It wouldn't make a difference	37

Poll conducted by telephone May 11-14, with 1,254 respondents. The poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. Those with no opinion are not shown.

Between Boom and Bust

How the Economy Sustains Its Long, Lackluster Climb

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

WASHINGTON
THE American economy has now been expanding without interruption for four and one-half years, and is rapidly closing in, the President's chief economic adviser boasted last week, on a significant longevity record.

"In October of this year, the current expansion will become the longest peacetime expansion in the postwar period," Beryl W. Sprinkel said at a White House briefing, and "we found out by checking the data, the longest in the 130 years for which data are available."

What Mr. Sprinkel was not celebrating was the economy's recent level of performance. Increases in gross national product of 2.7 percent in 1985 and 2.5 percent in 1986 compare poorly with the best periods since the war in Vietnam, much less since the Civil War.

The United States, in short, is experiencing growth of extraordinary duration but lackluster pace. Whatever happened to the rotation of expansions and contractions that marked the economy since the end of World War II?

The questions and answers that follow explore the situation.

Question. Is the traditional business cycle — boom followed by recession — a thing of the past?

Answer. Almost certainly not. Despite the best efforts of the Federal Reserve and other policy makers to keep growth at a healthy clip without raising inflation, no authority is wise enough — even if there is the political will — to control a modern industrial economy.

More likely, the current extended period of slow growth is largely the result of chance, involving countervailing fiscal and monetary forces, and trends in particular sections of the economy. Inevitably, the economy will either speed up or slip into recession.

Q. Still, something seems to have changed. The economy has shrugged off such important developments as a rapid expansion of the money supply, an oil-price roller-coaster and the biggest overhaul of the tax code in history.

A. Actually, many economists think that the business cycle, though still alive, may have lost some of its punch. The "amplitudes" of the ups and downs, according to Norman Robertson of Mellon Bank, may be milder because of the rise of the service sector, which is fairly stable compared to manufacturing.

Such analysts also point to a widespread effort by companies to hold down inventories by moving more quickly to slow production or cut prices if stocks begin to pile up.

Q. Nearly five years is a long time without a recession. Are we due for one?

A. Economists are fond of saying that business expansions can die of several causes, such as overheating that causes inflation and higher interest rates, but that they never die of simple old age.

It could be several years before the next recession or it could arrive in 1987. The Government index designed to predict economic turns fell six-tenths of 1 percent in April — the biggest decline in two years — the Commerce Department reported Friday. But, then, specialists point out that the index of leading indicators does not adequately reflect the new service economy.

Changing Terms

Q. Wouldn't today's situation have been called a growth recession only a few years ago?

A. Our standards have changed. Anything less than 3 to 4 percent a-year growth used to be unacceptable, because growth slower than that would not reduce unemployment. Now more economists and politicians, seeing unemployment scarcely above 6 percent, a seven-year low, and glad not to worry about inflation, think 2 to 3 percent growth is not a bad prospect.

Q. Consumer prices rose only 1.1 percent in 1986. Isn't such low inflation unusual in the fifth year of expansion?

A. Indeed. But remember that last year's figure was mainly the result of a collapse in oil prices. With prices rebounding, consumer prices are climbing faster. In fact, they are expected to rise by up to 5 percent this year after having held in a steady 3.8 to 4 percent range between 1982 and 1985.

That's not considered an alarming rate. But Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker has said that one of the main lessons he has learned is that it is harder to curb entrenched inflation than you think.

Q. Why is inflation moving above the level that prevailed before the big swing in oil prices?

A. Mainly, it is thought, because of the decline of the dollar against many key world currencies. This has made American goods more competitive abroad, but it also tends to raise the cost of imported goods and the domestic goods that compete with them.

Q. What's likely to happen now?

A. Without some unexpected breakthrough at the Venice economic summit next week, the best guess is that we'll get more of the same — modest growth, a continued modest pickup in inflation and a steady unemployment rate. The United States trade deficit is now headed down from record levels, helping manufacturing. But consumer spending may rise only half as much this year as last.

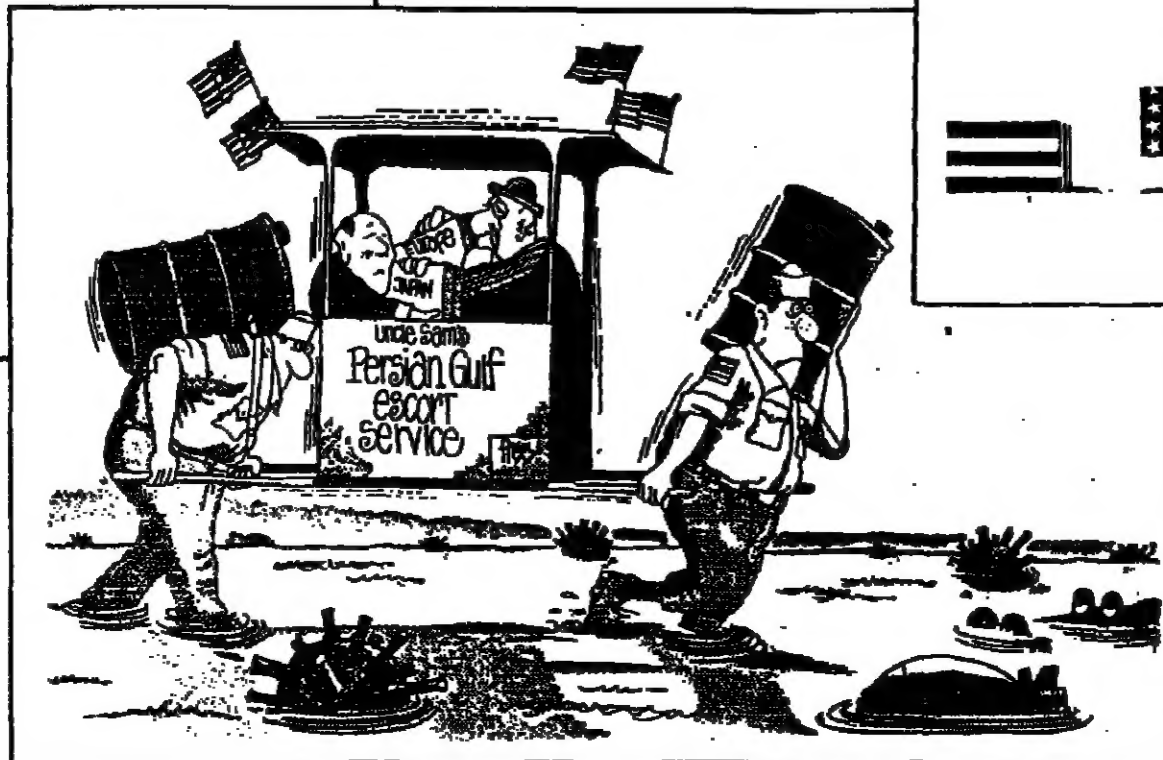
"We see little evidence that the economy is booming and plenty of evidence that it is still muddling," said Edward Yardeni, an economist at Prudential-Bache Securities. In fact, he added, there's "some evidence that it is sinking."

Views

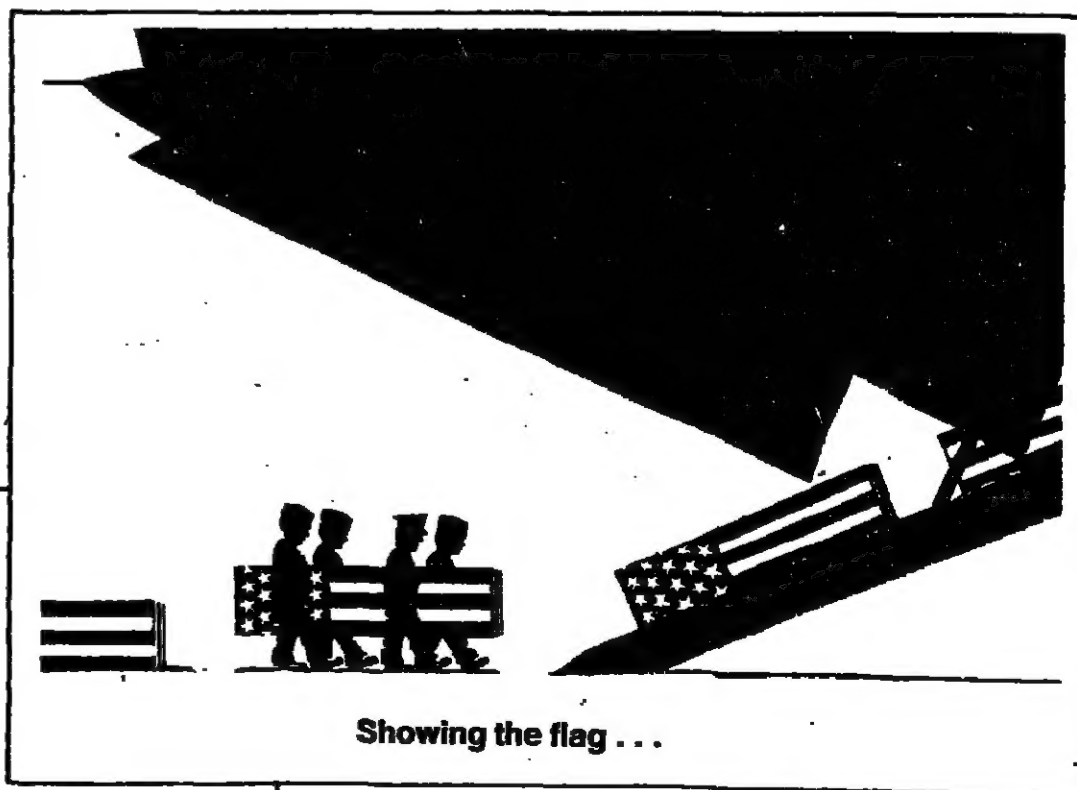
A portfolio from around the nation



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At Age 20, Sgt. Pepper Marches On

R	A	Z	Z		S	K	I	P
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The New York Times

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Through Rose-Colored Sunglasses

Industrial chemicals are eating away at the high ozone layer that shields life from the sun's harmful ultra-violet rays. To most people the solution is obvious: Cut production of those chemicals and find alternatives. Not to Donald Hodel, the Secretary of the Interior, and William Graham, the President's science adviser. They object to the State Department's efforts to negotiate an international production freeze. If ultra-violet radiation increases, says Mr. Hodel, people could wear more sunglasses, hats and suntan lotion.

Like Marie Antoinette advising breadless French peasants to eat cake, Mr. Hodel and Mr. Graham come at the facts from an odd perspective.

Ultra-violet light doesn't just cause a pleasant tan. Larger amounts may induce skin cancer and melanoma. Mr. Hodel pooch-pooches that inconvenience: "People who don't stand out in the sun — it doesn't affect them," he says. But the Secretary seems to have forgotten about animals. Will the cows be decked out in Vuarnets and sun hats, or be trained to graze at night?

Mr. Hodel and Mr. Graham believe there's no hard evidence for the thousands of extra skin cancer cases predicted by the Environmental Protection Agency, and that E.P.A. ignores likely changes in behavior and technology. They're right, but it makes little difference. The risk of substantially increasing the planet's ultra-violet exposure, to safeguard chemicals for which easy alternatives are within reach, is not worth running. The ozone issue has been debated for 13 years, and broad agreement has now been reached that the threat is serious, even though many uncertainties remain.

Cops for All. Taxes for Some?

On Tuesday, a large section of inner-city Los Angeles will vote on a proposal to raise property taxes to pay for more city police. That's noteworthy because the rest of the city is not doing the same. This special referendum raises troubling questions about majority will, minority rights and the relationship of a city's parts to the whole.

The City Council sponsor of the measure already has disowned it. The residents of south central Los Angeles would be wise to do the same.

Remember the unsuccessful effort last November in Boston's Roxbury neighborhood to secede and form a separate city? The referendum in Los Angeles arises from similar frustration and desperation. Residents of the predominantly black area complain of high crime, much of it arising from gang activity and drug trafficking.

Twice since 1980, Los Angeles has considered tax increases to enlarge its too-small police force from 7,000 to 8,500. South central Los Angeles supported both efforts by 60 percent majorities, but the city as a whole voted down both. The June referendum proposes raising taxes only in the south central section, by \$21 million a year, to hire 300 more city police officers. In theory, they would augment 1,200 already there. It's a desperate idea.

A dwindling band of proponents say the effort is an exercise in community self-determination, a legitimate application of the idea of special assessment districts, a concept well-established for financing physical improvements. South central Los Angeles apparently is the first area in California to apply the concept to police protection. Supporters say wealthy neighborhoods routinely create neigh-

If the delicate ozone veil should be seriously damaged, the food chains of both land and ocean could be disrupted and all life on Earth would be at risk. The computer models that project the threat are uncertain, of course, but biologists have no doubt of the effect.

The United States has led the world in identifying the danger and taking steps to avert it. The threat to the ozone layer comes from chlorofluorocarbons, the unusually long-lived chemicals used as refrigerants, in auto air-conditioning and to make plastic foam. There is no major obstacle to finding suitable alternatives. DuPont, the world's largest manufacturer of chlorofluorocarbons, says it could economically produce safe and effective substitutes within five years.

After months of deft negotiation, the State Department pulled off a diplomatic triumph last month in persuading recalcitrant Europeans to reduce production by 20 percent. The next step was to secure agreement on a 50 percent reduction.

That's the point at which Mr. Hodel and Mr. Graham have chosen to intervene, seeking to undermine the State Department's position. Their meddling threatens to force the United States from a widely admired position of leadership into humiliating retreat. If agreement cannot be reached even on so clear-cut a danger as the ozone threat, there is even less hope of international action against acid rain and the feared global warming of the atmosphere, known as the greenhouse effect.

The Secretary of the Interior, charged with conserving the natural environment, and the President's science adviser, who is meant to understand it, should be educating their colleagues not leading the plunge into sunlit darkness.

neighborhood associations that hire security guards. The south central L.A. plan, they say, would do the same thing with real police.

Perhaps, but the principle is perilously different. Police protection is a unique public service, safeguarding citizens' lives and wielding coercive authority are unique state responsibilities. Police power cannot be bounded like curbs and sidewalks. South central Los Angeles might pay for 300 extra police officers, but they would necessarily take their orders from city authorities. They could be deployed anywhere in the city — and probably would be. Could any police chief allow his deployments to be limited by claims of "ownership" by individual neighborhoods?

And what of the precedent? Is it wise and fair to apportion services on the basis of wealth? Does that not undermine the basic principle that every person, regardless of wealth or accidental attributes like race, is a citizen with an equal claim to the protection and benefits of the polity?

It's one thing to acknowledge that the system is imperfect, that as a practical matter wealthy neighborhoods will always command good services while poorer ones make do. It's another thing to ratify such inequity by a vote like this referendum.

If such arguments carry the day Tuesday, residents of south central L.A. can pursue other forms of recourse. A lawsuit, for example, could call into question what critics say is the police department's policy of giving equal weight in deployment to property crimes and crimes against persons. Such a suit could challenge the comfortable majority and perhaps begin to build pressure for a proper police referendum: city-wide.

Comrade Tyrant Mr. Ceausescu

Rumania refused to join the rest of the Soviet bloc in shunning Israel or boycotting the Olympics; such an independent foreign policy appeals to Washington. But if Americans could see the Rumanian tyrant Nicolae Ceausescu at home, they'd like him less.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visited him last week, and the two differed, not about foreign policy but about how to respond to hard times at home. Mr. Ceausescu's method should disabuse anyone of the idea that he's a Communist leader the West can love.

He rejects outright Mr. Gorbachev's reforms to increase productivity. The nice word for Rumania's way is austerity; deprivation is more accurate. To repay foreign debt Mr. Ceausescu has slashed imports, set harsh limits on energy consumption and instituted policies that brought deep pay cuts. The result is little heat in winter, food scarcity and living standards depressed even by neighboring Bulgaria's standards. No surprise then that Mr. Ceausescu thinks centralization will do very well in Rumania.

When Mr. Gorbachev called for reform, Rumania's party faithful sat on their hands. When their leader spoke, they applauded loudly. Considering how Mr. Ceausescu crushes his people at home, there's no reason for Americans to join in.

Sophisticated Sailor

The time has come, in the wink of a computer screen, to redefine the romance of sail. For centuries, sailing meant following unpredictable winds to little-known places. In his 1926 book, "The Romance of Navigation," Master Mariner W. B. Whall relived an era "when the sea-man from stormy Europe could find fairylands, where soft breezes blew the year round, where the harsh teeth of winter were never felt, where strange races were found, with gold, spices and pearls."

Soft breezes persist but the latest thing in sailing ships is the Wind Song, a shining white French vessel. At 440 feet, it's the longest sailing ship ever built. It's even

Topics of The Times

more noteworthy for the way its six huge sails are deployed: electronically.

"They make me jump from spar to spar, like a grasshopper in a May meadow," said Melville's Ishmael. On the Wind Song, and its sister ship the Wind Star, "they" is a Hewlett-Packard 300 computer and the spar hoppers are replaced by electronically controlled winches.

The system works well, with the computer constantly recalculating all the variables, and offers an example for how cargo ships can save millions. But such a gain also implies a loss. There will be luxurious moments as these vessels sail to Tahiti or through the Grenadines with sauna, videotapes, piano bar. There ought to be, at \$3,270 a week per couple. But this safe comfort will no more resemble the romance of sail than the first-class cabin of a 747 resembles a Sopwith Camel.

There's novelty in a ship sailed by electrons, and there may be a certain thrill to extravagance. But these are not feelings of mystery, vagary, danger and chance. Serendipity does not compute.

Heir Fare?

How much does it cost to fly from New York City to Detroit on a weekday and back the next day? It costs about \$100 more than flying back and forth twice between New York and Detroit, provided the round trip tickets commit the traveler to stay over a Saturday night.

There's no need to stay through Saturday, however, if one of the round trips begins in New York and the other in Detroit. The traveler leaves New York on, say, a Wednesday, using the first part of one round trip ticket, and returns Thursday using the first part of the second ticket. That saves \$100 even counting the cost of the unrefundable return tickets.

Might some clever traveler develop a market in those leftovers? Perhaps, but the second traveler would have to use the purchaser's name. That's illicit. Unless, of course, the user of the leftover tickets happens to bear the same name as the original purchaser. Quite logically, if he were a father, that could be his eldest son. In which case there's even a name for the ticket: heir fare.

Letters

Worse Trouble Awaits U.S. in Persian Gulf

To the Editor:

Contrary to Administration claims, the United States is neither neutral in the Iraq-Iran war, nor is it defending the principle of freedom of international navigation in the Persian Gulf. Rather, the purpose of the United States naval presence is to protect Arab oil shipping from Iranian attacks, even as Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil shipping continue. In effect, the tilt toward Iraq is an endorsement of the Iraqi policy of indiscriminate attack on all international shipping within a 50-mile radius of the Iranian port of Kharg Island at the northern end of the Gulf.

This one-sided enforcement of freedom of navigation is inimical to the fundamental strategic interest of this country. The longer we pursue this policy the less likelihood there is for an Iranian-American rapprochement needed to restore the superpower equilibrium in the Persian Gulf.

On the contrary, continuation of this policy runs the high risk of leading to a Soviet-Iranian accommodation or a Soviet-American condominium, a joint rule, in the region, neither of which is in the interest of our national security. While Moscow is indeed the dominant external power in Iraq, it is Iran — not Iraq — that is the strategic prize. A Soviet reversal of alliances in the Gulf would shift the global balance of power decisively in Moscow's favor.

While this ominous prospect is on the horizon, a *de facto* Soviet-American condominium is taking shape. Kuwait has successfully negotiated Soviet naval protection for its tankers plying the Persian Gulf, and the United States is negotiating similar arrangements. By drawing the Russians into the Gulf, the Kuwaitis have put American policy makers on the horns of a dilemma. Either we balance the Soviet intrusion by escalating our air and naval presence or withdraw

and cede to the Soviet Union a monopoly on the sea lanes vital to the defense and economic survival of Western Europe and East Asia.

Since neither option is acceptable, the present policy is fundamentally flawed. From this vantage, the attack on the American frigate Stark is a harbinger of even graver consequences.

JOSEPH CHURBA

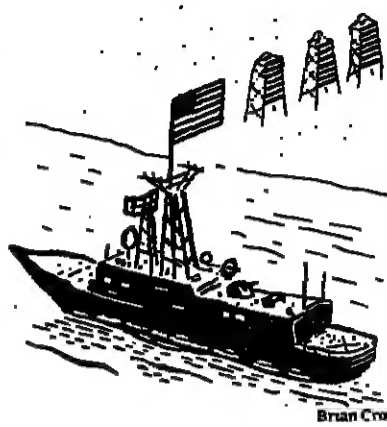
Washington, May 22, 1987

The writer, president of the International Security Council, is editor in chief of Global Affairs.

Oil's Hidden Costs

To the Editor:

"The Attack on the Stark" (editorial, May 19) succinctly identifies what underlay the Stark tragedy: "until America weans itself from Persian Gulf oil, the stakes are too high to do nothing." Everyone knows we are there because the shipment of oil is vital to us and our allies. Unfortunately,



ly, the trend in the United States is clearly toward increased oil imports from the Middle East, and we are doing virtually nothing about it.

In the early days of the energy debate of the 1970's, there was much talk about the additional hidden cost of an imported barrel of oil because of strategic costs: the cost of deploying men and equipment in the Middle East, the political cost of compromises that are influenced, if not forced, by oil dependence and the human costs dramatized by the Stark attack. Analysts, including myself, attempted to attach a dollar value to these strategic costs (estimates of direct budget costs approached \$7 billion to \$8 billion a year).

Many of these analyses were either not persuasive or not credible. Nonetheless, the stakes and costs are high, something the Administration and Congress should consider when addressing domestic energy policies.

The recent Department of Energy report to the President on energy security failed to go far enough. Rather than current anemic, essentially laissez-faire policies, the United States needs an aggressive energy policy directed toward regulatory and budgetary initiatives to maximize energy efficiency; to use our substantial oil and natural gas reserves; to resolve the technical and regulatory impediments to greater coal and uranium use, and to enhance support of research and development for environmentally acceptable and economical energy sources other than oil.

Clearly the costs of engaging our military in the Persian Gulf must be included in the economic calculus of our energy policies. None of this will come easily. But the stakes are much higher than the possibility of an energy shock; they relate to the very real dangers of escalating conflicts over oil.

REGINALD J. BROWN

Washington, May 20, 1987

The writer is senior fellow, energy and strategic studies, at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Affairs.

Casey Fund Makes Deaths His Memorial

To the Editor:

Nicholas A. DiSalvo (letter, May 17) is incorrect in alleging that Bishop John McGann of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rockville Centre inappropriately politicized the funeral of William J. Casey. That was done by the family itself (news story, May 7) in announcing the formation of a fund to aid the Nicaraguan contras and requesting that donations be made to the fund in lieu of flowers.

While we all sympathize with the Casey family over the loss of their loved one, and many other religious figures in New York City were appalled that the death of one person would be used to solicit funds that would result in the deaths of many others, mostly women and children.

We urged Bishop McGann, given the circumstances, in some way to make his position clear once more, and we commend him for the courage to do so.

(Rev.) ALLEN R. NEWMAN
Chair, Task Force on World Peace
Episcopal Diocese of New York
New York, May 18, 1987

For Victims of Larceny, a Sexual Disparity

To the Editor:

Many of your readers may still be unaware that last year the New York State Legislature revised the penal code to make larceny of \$1,000 or less a misdemeanor, petit larceny, whereas since 1965 the ceiling for petit larceny had been \$250, with any amount above that classified as a felony, grand larceny.

Regarding this change as a disaster for the public safety, the private security profession in this state has for several months been conducting a petition drive in support of a bill introduced by State Senator Guy Velella and Assemblymen Daniel Feldman and John Dearie to set a new petit larceny ceiling of \$500, a more reasonable amount. We have succeeded in uniting the entire business community of New York behind this proposal.

In particular, we want the women of our state to be aware that they have the most to lose through the law as it now stands. Larceny of property of any value carried on the person, which is how most men carry their property, continues to be a felony, but

most larcenies from women are not from their persons, but from their handbags when these are laid aside for any reason. Theft of \$1,000 from a woman's bag left at her desk is now petit larceny, but theft of a fraction of that amount from a man's wallet kept in his pocket is still grand larceny.

This discrimination is only one of the unintended bad effects of the Legislature's action. The worst effect is the encouragement it has given to petty criminals to increase their victimization of all New Yorkers, men and women alike, in their homes, in their businesses, in retail stores, in banks, anywhere that a lot of easy money can be made in three-figure installments, with less fear of punishment now than ever before. No wonder all larceny increased by 8 percent in the first 11 months of 1986 in New York City alone. The Velella-Feldman-Dearie bill (S. 5624, Assembly number pending) offers a chance to restore the balance.

MARTIN WALSH

New York, May 20, 1987

The writer is security director of a savings bank.

Constitution Wasn't About Justice, but Order

To the Editor:

Recent criticism of the Constitution and its authors over slavery and other matters — such as that by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court (front page, May 7) — seems to be straying from the point of what was taking place in Philadelphia in 1787.

First, it should be understood that the Founding Fathers were 18th-century men thinking 18th-century thoughts. They should not be faulted because they did not think 20th-century thoughts.

Second, there appears to be some confusion about the purpose of the Philadelphia convention. The Founding Fathers came together to save a country that was heading rapidly toward disintegration and chaos. They

were not concerned with social equality, but with political stability. The Constitution was not about justice. It was about order.

ROBERT W. JULY
Professor of History, Hunter College
and Graduate School, City University
New York, May 23, 1987

Enough Liberty

To the Editor:

The Supreme Court, in deciding to validate the principle of preventive detention in criminal cases by allowing denial of bail for defendants deemed a threat to public safety (front page, May 27), has apparently reckoned that 200 years of liberty under the Constitution are more than enough.

HARVARD HOLLENBERG
New York, May 27, 1987

National Auto Registry

To the Editor:

The attempt of New York City to collect taxes and to crack down on automobile owners who violate the law by registering their vehicles out of state as a way to save money on insurance premiums and sales tax (news story, May 17) brings to mind a more menacing problem.

I refer to the ability to obtain out-of-state driver's licenses when a license from New York State (or another state) has been suspended or revoked (e.g., for habitual traffic violations, repeated drunken driving offenses).

The time for a national driver registration has surely come, and would probably save money by eliminating part of the bureaucracy in 50 states.

RUDOLPH NOTKOFF
Orangeburg, N.Y., May 18, 1987

In Praise of the Asphalt Campus and the Leaders It's Producing

To the Editor:

Your May 12 news article on the rising cost of college education, like many other such discussions, neglects one solution to the problem. It is the growth of the undergraduate nonresidence public junior college and the urban university system.

Only a minority fraction of the population has ever "gone off to school" and still does. The continuing democratization of higher education in the form of public urban nonresidence institutions is taking place for good reason. It is just not cost-effective to send large numbers of students away from home to private and public residence universities. The so-called good in "getting away from home" has been and is a luxury for the minority and probably reflects an economic elitist mentality.

Why are we not hearing about the urban institutions in discussions about rising undergraduate education costs? Probably because those who write and speak on such matters have been exposed only to the traditional system. Only now are the earli-

est graduates of the public urban universities climbing up the economic and prestige ladders.

That is demonstrated by the difficulty new institutions have in organizing their alumni for purposes of institutional development, as the older ones have done. Time will change that situation, but recognition of the public urban institution as a solution to the rising cost of education must happen now! It is particularly important for upward mobility of the working class and minorities.

To those who would say urban institutions are not up to the intellectual standards of the traditional ones, I point out that the recent breakthrough in high-temperature superconductivity was made at the University of Alabama at Huntsville and the Univer-

sity of Houston, both urban universities! Today's public urban university is populated with faculty members who received their graduate education at the traditional universities.

My personal sensitivity to the change that is taking place is probably due to my having been a junior college student who came from a single-parent family headed by a female and was later an urban university underdog with my own family. Pursuing graduate study, I attended a private traditional institution in Cleveland. It was in that city I witnessed the birth of a new "high rise" urban institution in the form of Cleveland State University.

THOMAS J. WDOIWAK
Associate Professor of Physics
University of Alabama
Birmingham, Ala., May 19, 1987

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WASHINGTON
James Reston

The Crippled Genius

PARIS
The paradox of Europe these days is that it invented science and is spending twice as much on research and development as Japan, but it is still lagging behind in the high technology race to the future.

No doubt its leaders have made progress toward economic integration, but they would rather be separate than successful. The European parliament is little more than a symbol, national self-interest still dominates the European Economic Community, and a quarter of a century after the Treaty of Rome, Jean Monnet's dream of a United States of Europe is seldom mentioned.

This is not because Western Europe does not have the human and high-tech resources to compete with the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, but because it is not thinking on the scale of the world let alone the Continent, and it is exporting its brains and its inventions.

It is intellectually aware of the new world economy. It writes better monographs on the subject than anybody else, but its practical efforts are fragmented and duplicated, often without any link-up with industry.

In short, the critical gap is not abroad but at home. Its politicians are not keeping up with its scientists. The sum of its parts is far greater than its total performance, and despite considerable success in important sectors such as nuclear energy, biotechnology, computers, aerospace and some aspects of information technology, most observers here concede that it is lagging behind its major industrial competitors.

Monnet foresaw this before he died eight years ago at the age of 90. "Many persons believe," he said, "that in view of Europe's greater prosperity today, limited cooperation between the European nations is enough. I think this shows a profound misunderstanding."

"Our own rate of progress should not blind us to the fact that the rate of progress in the United States and in the Soviet Union is still far greater. The reason is not that they are more inventive or hardworking than Europeans. It is that, despite the differences of their regimes, they are both developing their economies on a continental scale."

Another French critic of this haphazard European groping, Paul Valéry, suggested that there would never be a European League of Nations until it developed a league of minds. No doubt this is extremely difficult in a continent with so many different languages, histories and popular assumptions that their own national way is best, but the problem remains.

It is perhaps illustrated best by the unemployment rates. In 1975, Europe had 8 million registered unemployed. Last year, it was more than 19 million, 44 percent of them between the ages of 15 and 24.

This may give the false impression that "Euro-pessimism" is rampant. The problem is that Europe is not keeping pace with the leaders, as it could if its many strengths — human,

The balance of weakness.

cultural and economic — were unified. Many of its inventions are being developed more efficiently by its competitors. Many of its best minds are leaving for the greater freedoms and opportunities in the United States.

In a way, Western Europe, with its remarkable resources, is a crippled genius, divided by history, satisfied by its success and suffering not from poverty but from a poverty of desire. "Eureka!" it cries, "I have lost it."

The question is whether, in the coming century, it really wants to regain a paramount position in the world, or whether it will become economically what it is geographically, a small peninsula on the tip of the Eurasian land mass, dependent, comfortable and complacent.

Monnet would probably say this is too harsh. "You have to be patient," he was always saying. "You have to mend before you can construct."

He saw history as a series of ever expanding units — from the village to the region, from the region to the nation-state and from the nation-state to the integration of continents — a long slow progress often achieved by disasters.

Thus, the independence of America through war, the abolition of slavery in America through civil strife, the rejuvenation of the American economy through the Depression, and the reconciliation of France and Germany after two terrible world wars.

It all recalls to an American visitor in Europe the fierce divisions and squabbles between the independent American states in the 18th century. But 200 years ago this summer, at the constitutional convention in Philadelphia, they formed "a more perfect union." Monnet, if he were still around, would probably predict that one day in the next century, the divided Europeans might do the same.

Why the U. S. Should Bolster Iraq

By Daniel Pipes

PHILADELPHIA
Both combatants in the Persian Gulf war have now had a chance to slam the United States. After Iranian officials spun the arms-for-hostages trap and then leaked the story to the press, Iraqis proceeded to bomb the Navy frigate Stark. But for all the drama of these episodes, neither of them alters fundamental American interests in the Gulf. Nor do they affect the basic thrust of our policy, which should be to help Iraq.

Many Americans wish a plague on both Iraq and Iran, and with good reason. Baghdad started the war, Tehran continues it. The one uses chemical weapons, the other sends teenagers to suicide deaths. Domestically, Baghdad is harsh, Tehran fanatical. Both favor the Soviet Union.

These disagreeable similarities are important. Still, a cool assessment of American interests reveals that the two states are not equal. To see why not, recall four of the basic premises in American foreign policy:

First: Help resist a revolutionary state. Revolutionary regimes usually torment their citizens and attack their neighbors. They also portray the United States as the prime enemy. The Baghdad regime was once revolutionary; for 25 years after its radicalization, in 1958, it sought to dominate the Arabs, lead the fight against Israel and challenge America.

But much has changed of late. Having learned something from the folly of starting the war, Iraqi leaders seem less likely than in the past to harbor aggressive ambitions. Indeed, Iraqi interests and policies now roughly parallel the West's. Iraq today defends those Arab states of the Middle East — such as Jordan and Egypt — that are most threatened by Iran's message of radical fundamentalist Islam and are most friendly to the United States and most open to negotiations with Israel.

Iran, too, has changed, and much for the worse. Iran's 70-year history of good relations with America is over, as the Islamic republic rejects everything American. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini sees American culture as the main impediment to building an Islamic society along the lines of his fundamentalist vision. He hates the United States and does all possible to harm its interests. Accordingly, Iran endangers oil shipments from the Persian Gulf, it jeopardizes pro-American states throughout the Middle East and it threatens to upset the Arab-Israeli balance. Clearly, American interests now lie more with Iraq and its allies, including Kuwait.

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Second: Help fight an aggressor. In 1980, when Iraq threatened Iran, our interests lay at least partly with Iran. But Iraq has been on the defensive since the summer of 1982, and Washington now belongs firmly on its side. This is not to say that an Iraqi victory would serve United States interests. Hardly, for an Iraqi success would open the way for the Soviet Union to advance into Iran. But Iraq is nowhere near victory.

Looking to the future, should Iraq once again take the offensive, an unlikely but not impossible change, the United States should switch again and consider giving assistance to Iraq.

Third: Promote regional balance. In the long term, the Persian Gulf will stabilize only if Iraq and Iran, the two local powers, have roughly equal strength. The United States should do what it can to assure that Iraq survives as a counter to Iran. Ideally, this means a return to the status quo ante. At minimum, it means the survival of an independent government in Baghdad.

Fourth: Promote peace. Americans should never wish that a war continue indefinitely, regardless of how distasteful the regimes involved, no matter how attractive the war's short-term benefits. In the Persian Gulf, the United States can encourage a settlement by indicating to Iran that it cannot win — and, therefore, that it should negotiate an end to hostilities.

There is a precedent for support for Iraq — cooperation with the Soviet Union in World War II. Franklin D. Roosevelt saw Hitler as even worse than Stalin; further, the Germans seemed likely to defeat the Russians. Working with the Communists in Moscow was distasteful but temporarily necessary and, in retrospect, absolutely correct. Along similar lines, the United States should take steps to bolster Iraq's defenses.



Keep U. S. Flags Off Kuwaiti Tankers

By Tom Lantos

WASHINGTON
Had Congress known in advance that the Administration planned to sell arms to Iran in exchange for American hostages in Lebanon, Congress would have stopped the disastrous scheme — to the enormous benefit of our foreign policy.

Congress now has a chance to protect American interests from the potentially far more devastating consequences of a similarly ill-conceived scheme — to allow 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers to fly the American flag.

The Administration, after initially saying it would go ahead with a plan to reflag Kuwaiti tankers, wisely agreed to delay the plan and consult with Congress. Still, it was not until Congress acted on legislation to require such consultation that Administration officials pulled back.

The vigilance of Congress and a

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tragic incident involving the frigate Stark has allowed our system of checks and balances to work. A vigorous public debate may protect the Administration from its own mistaken policy.

The proposal to permit Kuwaiti tankers to sail under protection of the American flag takes us across the Rubicon and makes the United States a party to the Iran-Iraq war.

Kuwait is not neutral. It has supported Iraq financially and politically in the Gulf war for seven years. Kuwait ports have been key trans-shipment points for war supplies to Iraq. We have no business becoming involved in the Iran-Iraq war, which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives.

Moreover, the Administration had failed to persuade Congress or the public that it has thought through the far-reaching ramifications of its proposed action. What would be our response if an Iranian aircraft or missile attacked a Kuwaiti tanker flying the American flag? Would we attack the base from which the hostile action came? Do we attack Tehran? It is not enough for the Administration to hope that its plan would deter Iran from hostile action. What if it doesn't?

The Administration has obscured the real issues in the debate by tossing two red herrings. First, it reminded us that the United States has been in the Gulf for 40 years and, therefore, should not withdraw now. Second, it tells us that a fundamental principle of American foreign policy is to maintain freedom of navigation.

No one is advocating our withdrawal from the Gulf. Most of my colleagues in Congress and I strongly favor a continued American presence there. Furthermore, allowing Kuwaiti tankers to use American flags does little for freedom of navigation in the Gulf. Protecting 11 Kuwaiti tankers does nothing to shield the hundreds of other ships that do not fly the American flag.

What is needed is a well-thought-out and carefully considered long-term policy. United States forces should remain in the Gulf — perhaps with increased strength, possibly with additional air cover and certainly as part of a coordinated multinational presence.

The lives of American sailors must not be put at risk to assure the delivery of Kuwaiti oil to the factories of Japan. If the buyers and sellers of Kuwaiti oil do not feel compelled to protect their energy lifeline, the American people should not do it for them.

All nations that benefit from the flow of oil, including Japan and Western European countries, should share the burden.

If ever there was a case of "imminent hostilities" clearly requiring invocation of the War Powers Act, this is such a case. Hostilities are not merely imminent but actual. It may be appropriate to increase our presence in the Persian Gulf in order to offer additional protection to shipping in the region, but this should be done only after full consultation with and concurrence by the Congress and with the cooperation of our allies. To lease the American flag to tankers of one nation — and thus become a party to the Gulf war — is clearly the wrong way to achieve our goals.

American foreign policy succeeds when our mission is clear, when the Administration and the Congress act in concert and when the American people understand and support our goals. These conditions were not present in the hastily concocted scheme to reflag Kuwaiti tankers, but by consulting with Congress the Administration may avoid another foreign policy debacle.

The Iowa Caucuses Have No Clothes

By Gilbert Cranberg

DES MOINES
Get thee to Iowa," political soothsayers advised Democratic candidates in the aftermath of the funny thing that happened to Gary Hart on his way to the White House. I have a better suggestion: Stay away.

If enough Presidential candidates boycotted the Feb. 8 precinct caucuses, the event no longer would be invested with significance — significance it does not deserve.

Iowans are sensible, literate people. The system their politicians cooked up to give them a piece of the Presidential-nominating action is unworthy of them. It is dumb — so dumb that most Iowans do not participate.

The 1984 Democratic precinct caucuses attracted eight candidates. The contenders criss-crossed the state for

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months, wearing out themselves, their workers and, apparently, their audience. The Iowa and national press covered the contest breathlessly. And on caucus night only 75,000 — just 14 percent — of the state's 534,000 registered Democrats went to the precinct meeting places. The caucuses disfranchise Iowans who are out of town or who work nights or are handicapped or too frail to brave a nasty winter night.

A caucus is a neighborhood gathering. The 2,500 Democratic caucuses feature an arcane delegate-election procedure that requires wheeling and dealing, sometimes for hours. All in public. If you do not relish political wrangling with neighbors, or you cherish the secret ballot, the caucuses are not for you — as they are not for most Iowa Democrats.

Republican caucuses are more sedate, though no better attended. The big event is a straw vote on the candidates. That tally makes the next day's headlines. The most significant event, though, is the election of delegates to G.O.P. county conventions. Those elections shape Iowa's delegation to the national convention. The press hardly pays attention to caucus selection of these delegates because

Republicans have not figured out a way to make it newsworthy by providing hard numbers.

Political activists dominate both party caucuses. The fuss over the caucuses is about the choices by small numbers of elites, charged up over causes ranging from the arms race to abortion to evangelical Christianity, in a state that, in any case, is atypical demographically and economically.

Campaigning for the caucuses is akin to finding needles in a haystack. The candidates who find the most needles — that is, the likely caucus-goers — get anointed as front-runners and top challengers. Obscured by the hoopla is the insignificant fraction of voters who decide the outcomes. Mr. Hart was judged by the press to be Walter F. Mondale's chief rival in 1984 after luring a mere 9,000 or so followers to the caucuses.

So candidates roam rural Iowa looking for straw votes by offering photo opportunities with pigs. A former governor pedals across the state. The search for scarce caucus participants puts the candidates on a merry-go-round of picnics, coffees and living-room tête-à-têtes.

An estimated 2,000 members of the national press corps will report the

doings, much to the delight of the state's tourism and economic-development promoters. Toss in expenditures for campaign offices, staff, ads, meals, auto rentals and hotels, and Iowa has a thriving election industry. Given the intrinsic worth of the caucuses, they are a classic case of the proverbial rube taking city slickers to the cleaners.

Yes, Iowa's caucuses give underfunded unknowns a shot at the Presidency. The relatively low cost of a campaign is more than offset, though, by the toll in stamina and time taken by the ordeal. The Iowa parties may be among the chief victims when their best workers become too pooped to politics in the general election after 18 months of battling each other.

The youngster who blurted the truth, "Look, ma, the Emperor has no clothes," brought people to their senses. Politicians who proclaimed the idiocy of the Iowa caucuses, refused to participate and demanded reform of the hodgepodge of offshoots would perform a similar service. The purpose of a nominating process is to demonstrate fitness for office: Opting out of the madness by tossing a towel into the ring instead of a hat would do exactly that.

ON MY MIND
A. M. Rosenthal

Eight Steps For Life

THE Administration in Washington is opposed to making sure that a representative of the homosexual community is named to a panel to study the AIDS plague and what it might mean for the whole country. It shows vividly the people who run the Government simply have not faced reality.

We are in a deadly epidemic, and national disaster will be the price of prejudice, piousness or self-delusion. Only the enlistment of all physical, moral, financial and medical assets, and some plain common sense, can begin to meet the danger. This means direct involvement of everybody concerned, most definitely including homosexuals. It is embarrassing to have to say so.

Will a candidate for the Presidency who does not tell us straight out the details of his plans for dealing with the AIDS reality be acceptable to American voters? I hope not.

But why wait? If the Reagan Administration is capable of thinking and acting and leading, it can show it now.

AIDS medical and social literature is full of separate good workable ideas. But the Government seems unwilling to find people who will pull them together and give them the power to act.

Two approaches are needed — simultaneously. One is to convince people in danger — particularly homosexuals, bisexuals and those who have had sexual intercourse with them — to take the tests that show if they have the virus that causes AIDS. If they do have it, they face the ethical decision of abstaining from sexual intercourse with the unaffected.

At the same time, the Government must commit itself not to Presidential speeches but to real plans, action, burdens and sacrifices. Such as:

1. A central Federal AIDS office, with financial resources and clout, to pull together all the national and state efforts, to decide priorities and settle the inevitable conflicts for funds and attention. A director and a board composed of scientists and public figures who command the respect and attention of the nation. If the battle is to be fought, it has to be led, which Washington so far has failed to do against either drugs or AIDS.

2. Facing the burden of the huge costs of research and care, square on. Plague taxes. And, much more money from business. Thousands of companies could follow the example of the Forbes magazine family, which contributed \$1 million.

3. Tough legislation on discrimination against AIDS sufferers or virus carriers in jobs, housing, education. Protecting the afflicted is in the deep self-interest of a nation that needs their help to fight the plague.

4. Mandatory testing only where it makes sense. Trying to force tests on all the afflicted is impossible and self-defeating. But medical examination for contagious diseases is already demanded for immigrants, and AIDS testing should be added to the list. It should be a condition for enlisting in the armed forces. Government employees should volunteer for testing

But when will the country take them?

to create an atmosphere of society's strong approval.

5. Much more money allocated for drug addiction prevention and treatment. Drug addicts who use infected needles are becoming a steeply increasing danger. In New York, 38 percent of AIDS sufferers are addicts.

The black population is particularly threatened; white addicts usually have enough money for fresh needles. Already black babies fill most of the cribs in the AIDS pediatric wards, sentenced to death by the dirty needles of addict parents.

6. Drug addicts are usually too far gone to worry about the ethic of taking AIDS tests. But many of them wind up in jail, usually for robbery. They should be kept until drug clean. If they return to drug use after release, they should be sent back. Yes, more taxes for jails.

7. Prostitution suddenly is a priority public health matter. Prostitutes, both sexes, endanger themselves and others too often to be tolerated in a plague. Those who frequent prostitutes are also now dangerous. Both prostitutes and customers should be subject to arrest and the publicity that goes with it.

8. Reexamination of privacy regulations. I know of one doctor who discovered the AIDS virus in a male minor and was legally forbidden by the mother of the patient to inform him. The boy was sleeping with a steady girlfriend. The mother did not care. When does privacy become accessory to murder? Doctors and lawyers should take a new look at their standards, quickly. So should legislators.

Some of these points are unpleasant to read or write, particularly those that may touch on civil liberties. Better now and minimally, rather than late, when, with fear, disregard for liberties may grow even faster than the spread of the disease.

Approaching the Summit: Can the 'Group of Seven' Learn To Waltz?

**Economic
coordination
usually stops
where national
interest begins.**

By PETER T. KILBORN

Six somberly suited men and one, the Italian, who invariably arrives every three months or so in the opulent gilded chambers of the Louvre Palace, in the clubby rooms of No. 11 Downing Street or beneath the swooping brass chandeliers of the American Treasury's third-floor conference room. All ministers of finance, they call each other by first names — Jim, Michael, Giovanni, Edouard, Nigel, Michael, Giovanni. All come armed with briefing books, kept at their fingertips, and with the weight of their economies on their backs. Each also brings his deputy and his central banker, and three bring interpreters. The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, is also there, to try to keep the others honest.

Collectively, they are known as the Group of Seven, for the industrial democracies — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy — that join in the annual economic summit conferences. Formed only a year ago, the group has an impressive mandate: to devise a way the countries can work together to manage the world economy. That is easier said than done.

In a simpler era, after World War II — when the world's economies were less interdependent, when its

Although some economists find the notion absurd — saying that governments will collaborate when it serves their domestic political interests and go their own ways when it does not — most of the participants are not so cynical. Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German minister, for example, talks of having "more common ground than we have had in the past." And Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who has attended these meetings and their mostly less ambitious precursors longer than anyone else, said: "However frustrating the meetings can be, there is great utility in these people having close contact with each other. That has an influence in vague and undefined ways."

But what is this policy coordination they are talking about? How does it really work when the men go behind closed doors? How do they know when their economies fall out of line and then what do they do?

What the Western finance ministers have established so far is a "framework," they call it, for holding their economies on course. It is centered on six measurements, or "objective indicators" of economic performance: growth, trade, budget balances, inflation, interest rates and currency exchange rates.

Choosing the indicators was only a beginning. The next step was to settle on common methods of measuring them, ways to bridge cross-cultural differences and cleanse the figures of the optimistic calculations that countries often present for public consumption. Countries also collect and define statistics differently.

The difficulties are apparent if one looks at budgets. "All the governments are on different budget cycles, and their budget processes are different," explained one deputy minister. "The budget year varies, and the method by which they surface their budgets and pass them varies." The group agreed to let the I.M.F. act as

and it held for several months. New ranges for the yen and for the German mark were set at a seven-country meeting last February. The ranges were reconfirmed in April, and despite periodic turbulence, those ranges are holding.

The idea is that when a currency departs from the range, the countries will act in some way. Their central banks will try to force it back by intervening — ganging up on the markets, buying and selling currencies. Alternatively, the countries would make changes in the domestic economic policies that might be causing the trouble. Or they would accept the change in the currency and reset their goals for their economies.

For all the ministers' progress, the

*'The meetings
have influence in
vague and
undefined ways.'*

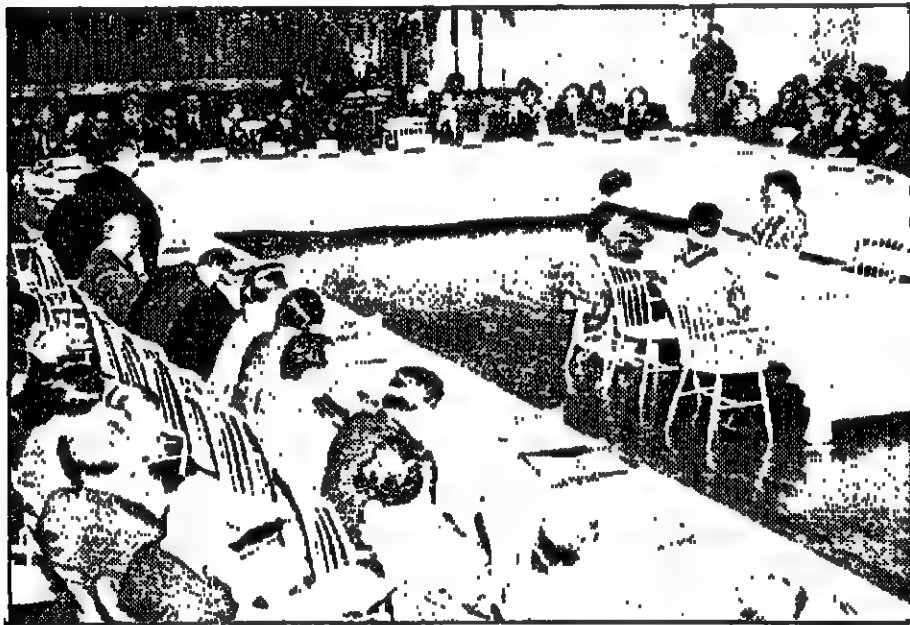
Paul A. Volcker,
Fed chairman

most important component of an attempt to coordinate economic policies — a willingness to alter countries' fiscal policies of taxation and spending — has yet to be demonstrated. So far, they have been willing only to alter monetary policies — mainly interest rates — in response to unwanted changes in exchange rates. In the year that the ministers have been working together, the three key countries, the United States, Japan and West Germany, keep rebuffing appeals to act on their fiscal policies.

Washington wants Bonn and Tokyo

Steering the World Economy

The international financial plan hammered out at Bretton Woods, left, in 1944 worked until the early 1970's. Next month, western leaders will meet in Venice to work on a modern version, a task they started at last year's Tokyo summit, bottom.



United Press International



United Press International

capital markets were more regulated — a similar group of men wrote the treaty of Bretton Woods, which tied the finances of the Western world to gold and kept them in some kind of balance. That era is now past; most financial experts agree that the same volatile forces that pushed that system to its limits by the early 1970's, leading President Richard M. Nixon to abandon the gold standard, make it impossible to return to such simple mechanisms as rigidly fixed relationships among currencies.

But finding a workable replacement — if there is one — is a task that pushes economic theory to its limits. Economists would be the first to say that their tools for controlling inflation, recessions and other economic crises are limited at best. It is also a task that assumes a hefty dose of political clout among its participants, if they are to put into effect at home the promises they make to each other. "One of the most difficult jobs in the world," said Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, "is coordinating economic policy. Of necessity, a country's domestic agenda has to come first unless you're going to cede sovereignty, and we're not going to do that."

Now, once again, the group is preparing to meet, this time at the summit conference in Venice, June 8 to 10. President Reagan will attend, along with the heads of state of the six other nations. They are likely to announce that the finance ministers have moved some distance toward a new arrangement, something they call "international economic policy coordination."

referee, and with its participation, major differences appear to have been resolved.

The ministers are farther from agreement on a critical feature of the framework: how to respond when someone's indicators depart sharply from projections and thus threaten the collective goal of stable growth.

For a while, the French Finance Minister, Edouard Balladur, proposed that the system include a high degree of what economists call "automaticity." Under this proposal, countries would automatically take corrective, predetermined action when the indicators — in particular exchange rates — go awry. "But this did not seem possible," Mr. Balladur said during a visit here. "So I suggested that consultations, not decisions, become automatic." The seven would call a quick meeting, as they did in February following a renewed run on the dollar, and discuss what action, if any, to take.

The Group of Seven accepted this approach, but differences remain.

ALREADY, the countries have put into effect one feature of a broader concept of policy coordination. They have been setting ranges for currency exchange rates, a partial step back to the system of fixed exchange rates that prevailed from 1944 until the early 1970's. They do not put the rates on paper anywhere, for fear they might leak to the markets and provoke speculation.

A range of around 150 to 160 Japanese yen for the dollar was established at a meeting of Japanese and American ministers last September,

to stimulate the growth of their domestic economies by cutting taxes and raising domestic spending and investment. This would reduce Japan's and West Germany's reliance on the exports that have contributed to the gaping American trade deficit and might mute the protectionist chorus in Congress. Germany and Japan, like the other countries at the table, want the United States to do the opposite — to raise taxes and so reduce the budget deficits that they believe cause the trade problem and others.

These conflicts come up at the ministerial meetings. One witness — he, like others, spoke on the condition that he not be named — said the I.M.F. might say that growth in Germany and Japan is slow and inflation under control, so conditions permit cutting taxes or increasing public spending or taking other actions to foster domestic growth.

"So," the witness recounts, "Stoltenberg says, 'I think the I.M.F. is being much too cautious. My forecast is much better and we put very high priority on price stability and besides we're politically committed to what we have.' And the Japanese say, 'We cannot pass our present budget, and I have some sympathy for what you are saying but that's not the mood in Japan and I cannot do anything.'"

"And," continued the witness, "the I.M.F. says, 'The United States ought to reduce its budget deficit. That's absolutely fundamental.' And Baker says, 'I certainly agree with that! I'm all in favor of reducing the U.S. budget deficit. We'll write that into the communiqué, once again.' The others needle Mr. Baker to raise

taxes as one way to cut the deficits, but President Reagan refuses to consider that, and Mr. Baker tells them the Administration's policy is cutting spending. "He doesn't come to grips with the issue," the witness said.

For all the limitations of such a process, most proponents say that even over such divisive issues, talking is more productive than not talking. Furthermore, the nations believe that nothing would work any better than the system they are trying to develop. Three times, from 1879 until 1914, again in the 1920's and still again after World War II, countries attempted to link the management of the world economy to gold prices. If inflation in a country rose, lowering the value of a currency, the country was usually forced to make hard adjustments in economic policies — raising taxes or interest rates — to bring the currency back into line.

The gold-based systems, however, collapsed in World War I, during the Depression, and during the inflationary burst of the late 1960's — times when countries found such policy changes were too onerous to make.

In the periods between the gold-based systems, countries usually let their currencies "float" in the marketplace with varying degrees of abandon. Sometimes they tried "managed floating," or adjusting interest rates and intervening in the markets by buying and selling currencies when investors and speculators pushed exchange rates to undesired levels. At the other extreme was the practice of "benign neglect," when countries rarely intervened.

Currencies began floating again in the early 1970's when the nations rejected the belt-tightening policies required to stop inflation. The first four years of the Reagan Presidency was a period of "benign neglect."

Finance ministers from the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain convened periodically then, but they never made noteworthy agreements or issued communiqués.

TWO years ago, attitudes changed as the dollar's rise began penalizing America's economy, and momentum began building for protectionist legislation. These factors persuaded Secretary Baker that the dollar had become a liability.

Mr. Baker and his aides found themselves leaning on an open door when they approached the older, less formal Group of Five — the Seven minus Canada and Italy — for help. The five began laying the plans that led, on Sept. 22, 1985, to the Plaza Hotel agreement that the dollar — which by then had already begun to slide — was far too high and that they would work to push it down.

"That was an ad hoc step toward this process of policy coordination," said an economist who prepares materials for the group's economic projections. The dollar fell and fell, for more than two years, and he said "created an air of euphoria" among the countries, persuading them that they could collaborate in dealing with more complex problems as well.

The institution that these men created, though frail, is beginning to acquire a look of permanence. At their meetings, participants say, the Germans, Mr. Stoltenberg and Mr. Pöhl, are active participants. So are Mr. Baker and the Japanese finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa. Mr. Volcker is said to pipe up during discussions about the dollar and the policies of Japan and Germany, but often appears bored and withdrawn.

Nigel Lawson, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, "does all the talking for the British," a participant said, and takes great interest in editing the communiqués. The Frenchmen for long have had the reputation of being gadflies. But Mr. Balladur has proved less of one. In part, it appears, because the ministers have partly come around to France's steadfast insistence on including exchange-rate objectives in setting policy. Of the smaller-country representatives, participants say, Canadian Finance Minister Michael Wilson is an affable but infrequent participant, while Italy's Giovanni Goria is among the more loquacious.

The ministers and their associates meet and eat, for at least a full day, never leaving the buildings they are in, and in the case of the Treasury, not even the room. There's structure to the meetings, "but the discussion is totally spontaneous," the participant said. "Nobody talks from notes."

Spontaneity, however, is also a hazard. The Group of Five gathered at the Louvre last Feb. 21, a day before a meeting there of the seven. The Italians, suspecting that the five would dictate decisions taken the next day in the name of the seven, boycotted the larger meeting. Mr. Volcker, others said, complained that the ministers devoted an hour to deciding how to deal with the Italian affair in the communiqué. In the end, they said nothing about it.

Despite such tiffs — and the time spent on them — they succeed in reaching agreements of consequence. "But even if they do nothing," said an economist at a central bank, "the world economy is better off because they are aware of the implications of doing nothing."

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Primerica is to buy Smith Barney for \$750 million, making a services business the mainstay of the company that used to be American Can and had been concentrated in industry. Gerald Tsai Jr., Primerica's chief executive, was a top Wall Street executive for many years, thus returns to the investment business. The move also gives Smith Barney new capital to bolster itself in an increasingly competitive market. Analysts said the move made sense for both companies, although some questioned whether the move was opportune now, when many predict a downturn in the securities industry. But Mr. Tsai says he can improve what he called "a second-tier" company.



Gerald Tsai Jr.

Alliegs is recapitalizing in an attempt to block a takeover attempt by a group of investors with a 13 percent stake in Alliegs. The recapitalization calls for shareholders to be paid \$60 a share in cash, saddling the company with about \$3 billion in debt, which theoretically makes it less attractive to raiders. But analysts note that the plan also could weaken the company and force it to sell some assets. That would damage the plan of Richard J. Ferris, Alliegs's chairman, to keep together United Air Lines, Hertz and Hilton hotels to form an integrated travel services company. And it could mean trouble for United, which has been struggling in a more competitive industry.

Robert Maxwell ended his bid for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, but said he would "review alternatives," possibly including a future bid. Mr. Maxwell, a British publisher, withdrew his \$2 billion offer after Harcourt enacted a \$3 billion recapitalization plan that puts nearly a third of the shares in a few hands and loads Harcourt with up to \$3 billion in new debt.

Recapitalization has gained in popularity among companies threatened by takeovers, but some analysts wonder if it is worth it. While the plans, which usually call for a cash payment to stockholders made with borrowed funds, bolster stock prices and discourage raiders by increasing debt, they also make companies more vulnerable in a down economy, because little equity is left to see the company through hard times.

Leading indicators fell six-tenths of 1 percent in April, the biggest drop in two years and slightly worse than analysts' expectations. The index, intended to foreshadow economic performance several months down the road, was hurt by a drop in the manufacturing components, but helped by a drop in unemployment claims. The index did little to change expectations of slow growth for 1987. Americans' personal income after taxes fell 2.4 percent in April, the biggest drop in 12 years.

Stocks and bonds gained in a holiday-shortened week, benefiting from a rebound in the dollar through increased buying by Japanese investors. The Dow Jones industrial average had its third-best point gain ever Tuesday, rising 54.74, and closed for the week at 2,291.57, up 48.37.

Japan introduced measures that it

said would stimulate its economy through public works projects and purchases of foreign goods. The plan was welcomed by United States officials, but analysts said the \$43 billion emergency plan would probably not stimulate demand for foreign products over the long term. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Government officials, noting past skepticism over past programs, asked trading allies to trust Japan this time.

Asher B. Edelman raised his bid for Burlington to \$77 a share, or about \$2.5 billion, topping his earlier per-share bid of \$72 and that of a Morgan Stanley group seeking a leveraged buyout for \$78. Mr. Edelman, who is working with Dominion of Canada, insists he is not trying a ploy to get out of the bidding with a hefty profit on his shares, as some analysts have charged. Burlington, which had accepted Morgan's bid, said it would look closely at Mr. Edelman's offer.

Chase Manhattan and Norwest joined a trend and swallowed hard to absorb troublesome loans to the third world. Chase, the No. 3 banking company, said it would set aside \$1.6 billion for possible loan losses in the second quarter, giving it a \$1.4 billion loss, for the quarter. Norwest set aside \$200 million, making a \$160 million loss. The two followed the lead of Citibank, which set aside \$3 billion, and other banks are now expected to follow suit.

The Merc will reopen trading in precious metals futures contracts. The move by the Chicago exchange is intended to take advantage of problems at the Comex in New York, where huge volumes and wide price swings have caused delays and complaints. At the Comex, the daily price limits by which futures contracts can rise or fall are being eliminated.

Standard Oil will sell some assets to Shearson Lehman Brothers, which will sell most of them to other buyers. Standard is preparing for its takeover by British Petroleum.

A refinancing of Turner Broadcasting received Government approval. The plan calls for the sale of about 35 percent of the company to a group of cable television operators.

Miscellaneous. Greyhound bought Carson Pire Scott's airline catering and terminal services businesses for \$300 million.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MAY 29, 1987

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Har B J	20,664,400	55 1/4	+11 1/4
Alliegs	12,476,000	86 1/4	+15 1/4
Tax Unit	8,048,200	31 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Navist	7,995,600	8 1/4	...
Textm	6,743,800	29	- 1
LoKhd	6,511,000	50 1/4	+ 6 1/4
AT&T	6,215,600	25 1/4	+ 3/4
Gen El	5,623,500	52	+ 1 1/2
Texaco	5,814,700	37 1/4	+ 1/2
IBM	5,801,200	160	+ 3 1/4
OcciPet	5,186,700	37	+ 3
S Fe So P	5,158,000	46 1/4	+ 4 1/4
Fia Prg	4,903,400	35 1/4	+ 1 1/2
A Exp	4,868,800	33 1/4	+ 1/4
Greyh	4,737,900	43 1/4	+ 1 1/4

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,438	502
Declines	522	1,514
Total Issues	2,170	2,204
New Highs	80	49
New Lows	85	232

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	631,179,320	16,840,191,898
Same Per. 1986	567,631,004	14,913,485,170

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Change
New York Stock Exchange	200.3	198.3	199.2	+5.24
Indust	146.1	138.9	144.1	+6.78
Util	72.2	70.4	71.9	+2.23
Finance	146.8	144.5	146.0	+3.25
Composite	164.5	160.7	163.4	+4.43

Standard & Poor's

	Sales	Last	Net Chng
400 Indust	340.0	328.1	+ 8.65
20 Transp	240.5	224.2	+11.70
40 Util	109.6	104.7	+ 4.14
40 Financial	28.2	27.3	+ 0.62
500 Stocks	292.8	286.3	+ 2.94

Dow Jones

	Sales	Last	Net Chng
30 Indust	233.2	225.8	+9.68
20 Transp	99.3	93.5	+5.70
15 Util	199.5	195.3	+4.35
65 Comb	876.5	843.6	+4.07

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
EchoBay	1,925,100	36 1/4	- 1 1/4
Lawson	1,725,500	11 1/4	...
Wickes	1,670,100	3 1/4	+ 1/4
LoTel	1,452,900	16 1/4	+ 2 1/4
WangB	1,368,700	17 1/4	+ 1/4
TexAir	1,187,400	39 1/2	+ 2 1/4
DomeP	940,700	1	...
Amdehl	828,400	36 1/4	+ 2 1/4
BlockE	833,500	3 1/4	+ 1/4
Audv	829,600	15 1/4	...

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	475	218
Declines	316	602
Unchanged	154	134
Total Issues	945	954
New Highs	40	23
New Lows	34	93

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	42,629,255	1,475,002,900
Same Per. 1986	48,669,885	1,376,224,549

FEATURES

NO OTHER hobby provides such satisfying recreation and such amazing results for the amount of work done, as does gardening. Most people grasp very quickly the essentials of making things grow, and once they take up gardening they learn to understand the needs of the plants.

The beginning of June is also the start of a really hot period which lasts until September. Higher temperatures and less humidity oblige us to water more frequently. Working time in the garden during the summer months must be restricted to the cooler early mornings and late afternoons. Never plant during hot and dry days. If you cannot postpone some urgent task in the garden on a hot day, always keep your head covered and take frequent cold drinks. On these occasions I enjoy peppermint tea or home-made apple juice, both of which are always ready in our refrigerator in summer.

With time and practice every amateur gardener will gain experience and learn what specific plants, ornamentals and edibles can be successfully grown during the hot period of the Israeli summer. The ability to distinguish between summer and winter plants is essential for every gardener. Radishes, for instance, are a specifically winter crop and if sown now, will soon shoot into flowers and seeds, which makes them worthless for the kitchen. On the other hand, tomatoes, eggplants,

Edibles among ornamentals

GARDENER'S CORNER Walter Frankl

well-established seed shops.

TRY BEGONIA *sempervirens* (*begonia porahat-ad*) for your flowerbeds in summer. This red, white or pink flowering plant is sold here by florists and nurseries as a house-plant. I saw it in Europe as a decorative outdoors garden plant and became enthusiastic about the effect of a few hundred, massed, red-flowering begonias planted in a public garden. Last year I tried them in Haifa and Jerusalem. I planted them in June and they flowered well until winter. They grow larger from week to week, covering the ground with little red flowers.

At the beginning of the winter season I mulched them with dry leaves. The books call them "annuals," but they not only survived the whole winter, but, with some additional compost soil and fertilizers, started to flower again in spring and there is no sign of dying in common annuals. For me, Begonia *sempervirens* have become perennials and I can highly recommend them as garden flowers.

THERE ARE many edibles which



The side shoots of tomato plants should be nipped out at least once a week.

ty fruits, rich in vitamins and minerals for daily meals of various kinds, but they are also a very decorative addition to the flower garden and balcony. The popularity of tomatoes is understandable, since they are easily grown in most localities and in every kind of soil. Loose, friable soil, free from lumps or clods and well supplied with organic matter and fertilizer, is ideal.

THE TOMATO PLANT was unknown outside South America until the 16th century, and like its other unknown botanical relatives - potatoes, peppers, eggplants and tobacco, found its way to Europe where it became very popular. In 1519, Cortés conquered the Aztecs in Mexico and the Spanish adventurer may have taken a few tomato seeds back to Spain, together with the gold. By tradition it was a priest who grew the first seeds in his monastery garden. A visiting Moor saw and admired the plant and took seeds back to Morocco. From there, in about 1550, an Italian sailor carried them to Italy.

When the tomato arrived in Italy it

was first called *pomo de mori* (apple of the Moors). Later it was called *pomi d'oro* (golden apple), which suggests that the yellow variety was the most common. In 1560, Lord Burley, the great Elizabethan statesman had some tomatoes growing in his garden. However, they were regarded as a curiosity rather than a food. The British called them *love apples* and in France the plant gained some popularity as an ornamental with aphrodisiac properties. The French called it *pomme d'amour* (love apple). It may well be that the Arabic *bandoura* for tomato derives from a corruption of *pomme d'amour*. How tomatoes actually got here is even more open to speculation. Perhaps Napoleon's sailors brought them over on their unsuccessful expedition to conquer the Holy Land, in the hope that they would give them luck with the local beauties.

The tomato was commonly thought to be poisonous, because it belongs to the deadly nightshade (*belladonna*) family. The red colour was believed to be nature's warning to keep away. A hundred years ago nobody in the Western world used tomatoes for food. I remember as a child in Vienna, about 75 years ago, my father returned from a visit to our family in the Salzammergut, the Austrian "Lake District" and said to my mother in excitement: "Can you believe it? - crazy Aunt Rosa ate raw *paradeiser!*" (the Austrian name for tomatoes).

Tomatoes require warm weather and plenty of sunshine. They grow in heavy or light soil, but the soil must be well drained.

At the beginning of this "tomato chapter" we mentioned the importance of enriching the soil. Cow manure or well-rotted compost when you plant, with small weekly additions of superphosphate will achieve good results. Tomatoes grow very well in containers and their yield is often greater than in garden beds. Plant the seedlings in slightly moist soil as deep as possible (the long stem will produce additional roots and thus increase the nourishment of the plant.) The best planting time is the late afternoon.

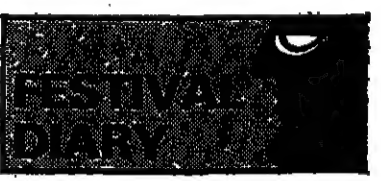
Provide every seedling with a one metre long stick, and water immediately. As soon as the seedlings reach a height of 20 centimetres attach them to the stick.

In hot weather the leaves of the tomato plant may curl. Dryness may also cause black or dark-brown spots on the underside of the fruit. This disease is known as "blossom-end rot." You can avoid it spreading by removal of the sick fruit and by regular waterings. All side shoots of tomatoes should be nipped out at least once a week (see drawing). A 2-3cm. thick layer of mulch will retain the necessary moisture. Tomatoes allowed to ripen on the stem have a better flavour than those picked before they turn red.

Impoverished Miller

THE CRUCIBLE: Arena Stage (U.S.)

DWARFED by Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, comes the Arena Stage presentation of Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*. Dominated by like intimidations and procedures of insidious interrogations, it pales in comparison with Waiza's masterpiece. Miller's powerful prose is impoverished by a weak cast, a dull *mis-en-scene*, and indifferent characterization. If these are Puritans, then I'm a profligate! Only Robert Wes-



tenberg (Proctor), Randy Danson (his wife), and Mark Hammer (Giles Cory), rise above the prevalent mediocrity. A parable with a strong bearing on our own present-day moral-political situation, it is a real

waste of an opportunity that such a timely warning wails on stage.

Associations on a Midsummer Night's Dream: Wrocław Pantomime Theatre (Poland)

TOMASZEWSKI'S is a rare and precious gem that tends to pass high over the heads of the uninitiated. His Wrocław Pantomime Theatre poses perfectionism and excellence in its manipulation of a myriad of stage skills, so subtle, sophisticated and esoteric in their

aesthetic context and life vision, that many, even among the more discriminating, miss out on its artistic achievement. The Titania (Ursula Hasi) and Oberon (Marek Oleski) here have little to do with Shakespeare. They are a couple of superb tragedians who, together with a virtuoso pantomime performer, Aleksander Sobiszewski, as Puck, presents modern man's alienation from the cool consolation of the Elizabethan green world, into the raucous landscape of today's reved-up rhythms, all the way from the tango of the Twenties to the rowdiest Rock. To see this again I'd be ready to make a pilgrimage all the way to Poland.

An aroma of goulash

ISRAEL FESTIVAL: FERENC LISZT CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Programme I (Jerusalem: Henry Crown Hall, May 27). Dvorak: Serenade for Strings; Bartok: Romanian Dances; Mendelssohn: Overture to *E. the major Op. 26*.

THIS IS MUSIC to be enjoyed by the fireside in old Budapest, with the aroma of goulash in the air: 14 string players producing a dark, mellow tone for a repertoire which in part calls to mind latter-day Gypsy band. All the edges are rounded in a lush, sometimes almost syrupy but always uniformly blended tone, in which the well-placed portamento is ever welcome. The emotional heat of the moment is frequently more important than pitch accuracy in the upper registers, while the inner instrumental voices which got lost in the fray appear downright expendable.

The members of this ensemble have a very clear concept of the sound they are after, and they have mastered the technique of achieving it. Uniformity of accentuation, phrasing, dynamics and rubato bestow upon the Liszt Chamber Orchestra a convincing air of stylistic authority which is only possible in such a well-defined nationalistic musical idiom. They brought it off extremely well with Dvorak and Bartok, and nearly convinced this listener that Mendelssohn was of direct Hungarian lineage. They are very good indeed at what they do, even if this particular blend of seasonings is not for every palate.

DANIEL ZIFF

ISRAEL FESTIVAL: THE FERENC LISZT CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Programme II (Jerusalem, Henry Crown Hall, May 28). Marcell: Introduction, Air et Presto; Weiner:



MUSIC REVIEW

Divertimento No. 1 op. 26; Grieg: Holberg Suite; Ravel: Sonata No. 1 in G major for String; Bartok: Divertimento for String.

SINCE MENDELSSOHN first revived Bach, audiences have grown accustomed to late Baroque being dished up in a sauce so richly romantic as to require a side order of insulin. Musicologists and some performers have attempted with increasing success, to stem this ill-flowing tide, but the news has not yet reached the present ensemble, which slogged through the Marcell (a contemporary of Bach) in the grand old fashion.

Such over-ripe performance style may yet be tolerable for Marcell, and probably even welcome in the nationalistic idiom of Weiner and Bartok; but it has little in common with the Norwegian romanticism of Grieg and even less with Rossini of sunny Italy. They all, nevertheless, received equal treatment at the hands of the Hungarians. They played their whole repertoire with precision and conviction, promoting a product of dubious authenticity with all the panache and sincerity of sly old Kecal, the matchmaker in Smetana's *Bartered Bride*.

True, we are not dealing here with musical con-men, only with a singularly outmoded approach to per-

formance. But the Henry Crown audience joyfully swallowed every morsel set before it. DANIEL ZIFF

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Daniel Barenboim, conductor and pianist. (Tel Aviv, Manna Auditorium, May 29). Mozart: Piano Concerto in B-flat major, K. 595; Tchaikovsky: Symphony no. 4.

A FASCINATING thing happened over the weekend at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv: Daniel Barenboim put to the test the music of Tchaikovsky's Fourth. Well, not so much the music itself, as the body of interpretations and opinions regarding it, namely that Tchaikovsky's expression is basically plebeian, more bombastic than profound and rather accommodating to self-pity and banality.

Enter Barenboim with a very different conception, indeed, reading the Tchaikovsky Fourth almost as if it were a Bruckner - emphasizing grand-scale architectural design, utmost textural clarity, searching emotion. The result? A monumental symphony of overwhelming splendour; a Tchaikovsky that speaks, powerfully, to both the heart and mind.

What Barenboim unveiled in the composition's four movements was a landscape of epic breadth. Time and again, the concentrated, organ-like sonorities of the brass were played up, serving as a cementing element, while the flexibility of motion, judiciously combined with firmness, put the score's structural eloquence into stark relief. The orchestra's empathy with the conductor's intentions was almost uncanny - it was as if Baren-

boim were playing one huge instrument, eliciting myriad tempos, timbres and dynamic nuances often with barely a nod of his head.

For the Mozart piano concerto, which shared the bill, Barenboim played, in addition to conducting of course. A celebrated exponent of the composer's concertos, he - if my memory serves me right - performed the work here some years ago. Still, listening to the performance on Friday afternoon was a unique experience.

The concerto emerged reflective, warm and soulful, pulsating rays of benevolence and sweetness. The child-like purity of the second movement theme could bring tears to the eyes.

The conceptual unity between the piano and orchestra turned even the free-flowing solo cadenza into a vital element of the edifice.

The audience went wild, and for good reason too. Daniel Barenboim today is a musical sovereign.

ELI KAREV

Tick off

FURS FINS & FEATHERS

SUMMERTIME is tick time and already two readers have asked what to do. Both are from the southern part of the country, and they complain that their dogs are infested with ticks. They say they have dusted and sprayed to no avail and that they have to pick 30 or more of these parasites off their dogs every day. Both dogs, quite by chance, are pointers and love to ramble - both owners live in an area where there are many flocks and herds.

From the descriptions they give, I suspect that the ticks in the area are

Another possibility is to buy an imported tick and flea powder at a pet shop, making sure that it does not contain the same ingredients you have been using. Although this is more expensive, it may be necessary. Tick sprays, for use on the ears and feet, can also be helpful.

When dusting with the powder it is a good idea to make a water solution of the pesticide and dip the dog's feet in it. This helps prevent the ticks from getting between the toes.

It is extremely important to dust, or preferably spray, the places in the garden where the dog likes to lie. You don't have to worry about harming garden plants with Opigal - you can even spray with the 50 per cent preparation which is too strong to use on animals. As a matter of fact, I have yet to discover anything as effective for controlling aphids as dusting powder and have never seen a plant damaged by it. You can get rid of ticks in the house by washing the floors with this solution, but do not do so if you have a child that's still at the crawling age.

Try to keep the animal confined to the treated area since it will soon get a new supply of ticks if it wanders about among sheep and goats. Also, once you have dusted or dipped the dog, use a tick collar. In places where there are lots of ticks, you will probably have to change the collar every two or three months instead of six as makers recommend.

IF NONE OF these steps solve the problem then by all means call the nearest Health Ministry office and ask for further advice. The entomologist in the Jerusalem office usually has plenty of practical advice.

Whenever using flea and tick powder and other pesticides, be careful. While these materials are relatively safe they are still poisonous and must be used carefully. Don't get the material into the animal's eyes and be sure to wash any powder off yourself after dusting the dog. Keep all such preparations out of the reach of children and do not use them on very small animals. If a puppy between one and three months old needs dusting, then dust it. After about 10 minutes wipe the powder off with a damp cloth. The same is true for cats of any age.

Incidentally, for dogs that sleep outside, the best bed is a raised platform that is high enough to dust under at regular intervals, a great help in controlling parasites. If it sleeps inside then its bed should be put in the sun every day and, if necessary, dusted and then shaken thoroughly.

It is extremely important to control ticks because they can be vectors of tick fever, a serious disease, at times fatal both to humans and to animals. It is not a common disease here but there have been some cases and it always pays to be cautious.

As for the questions I've been asked about kinds of ticks, there are a number of species around but, except for the ones with distinctive colour, only an expert can tell the difference. If anyone is really interested in learning more about these creatures, a good entomology textbook would probably be the best source.

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The Bank of Israel examines the 1986 economy

Inflation was cut, but not too evenly

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The major achievement in the economy in 1986, as the Bank of Israel's latest annual report stresses at length, was the sharp reduction in inflation to under 20 per cent a year. This development is examined in detail in chapter three, and the statistics confirm that the level of price rises last year was extremely inconsistent from one sector of the economy to another.

In part, this was due to external factors, such as the oil-price crash, and its effect on energy prices and goods with a heavy energy component. Another element was seasonal and weather-oriented, and this shows

something similar from abroad, he refrained from raising prices sharply. The frozen dollar/shekel exchange rate and the openness of the Israeli economy meant that imports could easily undercut his product if he hiked its price - and sometimes even if he left his price as it was.

The result of this dichotomy may best be seen by noting that industrial goods rose in price by 12 per cent on the average in 1986, while all other prices rose by an average 24 per cent as a whole. This pattern continued in the first quarter of 1987.

"Because the system of a fixed exchange rate rests on the possibility of competing imports," Ben-Bassat

Shrinking defence

The burden of defence spending borne by the Israeli economy, not of defence aid, reached its lowest level in 20 years in 1986. This is one of the most dramatic findings in the latest Bank of Israel annual report, published yesterday.

The report's analysis of the public sector zeroed in on defence spending, both because of its size and centrality, and because of the sharp changes that it has undergone in the last two years.

The impact of defence spending is difficult to measure under any one heading, the central bank researchers noted. Nor are year-on-year comparisons always useful, because foreign purchases, in particular, are subject to significant fluctuations.

Nevertheless, taking 1985 and 1986 together, and using any of the accepted measuring rods, the report found a major downward trend in the weight of defence spending. In 1986, measured either as a percentage of gross income from all sources, or as total defence spending net of defence grants, or by taking all local defence spending, it fell to levels not seen since the late 1960s, and in one case, since before the Six Day War.

In terms of quantity, the report notes that 1986 saw a greater fall than that recorded in any other year this decade. This stemmed from both local and foreign spending reductions, with the former dropping 9 per cent (compared with 2 per cent in 1985) and the latter slumping by 38 per cent, after two years of sharp increases. The wage bill in the defence sector also fell by 6 per cent. Overall, defence spending fell 19.6 per cent.

All told, the bank found that local defence spending had fallen a cumulative 10.5 per cent over the last three years, of which 8 per cent came in 1986. Its proportion of Israel's gross domestic product (GDP) fell to 12 per cent from an average 14-15 per cent in the period from 1975 to 1984.

It is still too early to judge if the reduction is a permanent one, the report said, noting that the downward trend had been assisted by the ending of extraordinary spending factors, such as the reorganization of the IDF in the Negev, following the withdrawal from Sinai, and then by the withdrawal from Lebanon. Lower defence expenditures may also stem from a rundown in inventories, which will have to be rebuilt in the future, it added.

Even within the non-tradables, he added, there were major differences. Construction and housing costs hardly rose, while services in both the private and public sector jumped in price. This reflected supply and demand forces in each specific sector, according to the report.

The public sector stood out in the extent by which it raised prices during 1986, with taxes at the government and local level racing upwards and other charges also gaining strongly. Only the cheaper oil bill kept transport, electricity, water and other related costs to low or even negative levels.

up especially in the dramatic volatility of the agricultural produce sub-index. This tripled at an annual rate in the last quarter of 1986, but slipped in nominal terms in the preceding and subsequent quarters.

Overall, however, the central bank's research department found the key factor to have been the exchange rate policy on the one hand, and the rising consumer demand that characterized the economy for most of the year on the other.

According to the deputy head of the research department, Avi Ben-Bassat, the weight of demand had different effects on goods and services, depending on whether these goods had substitutes or alternatives readily available.

Where a local manufacturer had a product that could be replaced by



CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Professional people treat dissembling as lying (9)
 - The main ground for surrounding a sailor with children (3-3)
 - The beast - to boycott support (5,4)
 - Small fortification in which a light could be placed (6)
 - Get one's own back (9)
 - Do better than an individual (6)
 - Fed by a goddess (3)
 - Layman of a mature bent (7)
 - Article on foreign currency - about one no longer current (7)
 - Egghead received by the queen always (3)
- DOWN**
- 23 Showed some inclination for armed combat? (6)
 - 27 Many a seaman does - and falls (9)
 - 28 Founders are given to work on the Rio Grande (6)
 - 29 Timers can upset a rogue (9)
 - 30 Comply as directed (6)
 - 31 Important Communist character (3-6)
 - 2 Swell painter's equipment (6)
 - 3 Dry and stony hill area (6)
 - 4 Strong back or chest (6)
 - 5 The passage is characteristic about certain points (7)
 - 6 Settle on woven cane maybe (8)

Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS

- 1 Purse
- 4 Heaving
- 8 Olympus
- 9 Andes
- 10 Inner
- 11 Lumbago
- 13 Open
- 15 Endure
- 17 Damage
- 20 Slow
- 22 Bolshoi
- 24 Paper
- 26 Light
- 27 Two-tone
- 28 Settler
- 29 Exert
- DOWN
- 1 Promise
- 2 Rayon
- 3 Emperor
- 4 Rustle
- 5 Alarm
- 6 Indiana
- 7 Gusto
- 12 Undo
- 14 Frodo
- 16 Delight
- 18 Awesome
- 19 Farnest
- 21 Litter
- 22 Rolis
- 23 Hotel
- 25 Globe

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS

- 1 From side to side
- 4 Adhere
- 8 Location
- 9 Functioning
- 10 Stupid
- 11 Genuine
- 12 Short sleep
- 14 Lake
- 15 Discharge
- 18 Pinch
- 21 Merit
- 23 Appropriator
- 25 Admit
- 26 Perfect
- 27 Perfume
- 28 Prolisome

DOWN

- 1 Entreaty
- 2 Understand
- 3 Sample
- 4 Appear
- 5 Angry
- 6 Water-heater
- 7 Twelve
- 13 Odd
- 16 Indent
- 17 Spring flower
- 19 Beat
- 20 Umbrella
- 22 Strained
- 24 Warmth

Women scaling the City walls

By PENNY FOX

LONDON. - In the City of London you must never forget that men and women are immutably. You know your place here, and if you don't your salary cheque will remind you.

But if the world is divided into two, gender no longer defines that demarcation. This financial bastion of men and capital has changed its face in recent years. Women have breached the City's walls after only a brief siege and appear to be sitting comfortably.

They have always been here, of course, more usually producing tea and typing, but some women have now made great strides; they achieve partnerships and earn multiples of tens of thousands of pounds.

Helen has been working for an American-owned bank for four years, and at the age of 26 is an ambitious investment banker. She earns \$70,000 - basic wage that is. She expects to double it with bonuses.

For this sort of serious money, she makes deals for clients that show a profit. Helen expects to make this a long-term career, at least until the age of 40, with perhaps a slightly easier time of it when she's reached 35. Then she would like two children, a nanny, a cleaner and a husband - in that order.

"Some parts of the bank are all male, but nearly 50 per cent of the executive staff in my section are women," she says. The most macho men and the least feminine women are to be found in the City.

"Once you're a professional you're no longer a woman; you become a neuter, an investment banker. Discrimination occurs on the lines of education rather than sex. The general background is Oxbridge, or one of the top four or five educational institutions like the London Business School or London School of Economics."

One reason for the apparent success of women is the explosion of competition in the City, which predated the deregulation of the stock exchange last year.

In the early 1980s, U.S., Japanese and European financial institutions moved into the City in large numbers. The U.S. banks, with their



Breaking barriers: Muriel Wood makes history 14 years ago by becoming the first female floor trader on the London Stock Exchange. Today education counts more than gender, insists one City denizen.

(UPI)

aggressive recruitment exerted particular influence, offering salaries similar to those in their home country and promoting equality more readily than their British counterparts.

But secretaries on the other hand have not benefited. They also have very little status now. In banking, for instance, a secretary might have had opportunities to train for more varied and responsible work, but now banks are looking for graduates to fill those positions, says a spokeswoman for a recruitment agency. A secretary can expect a basic salary of between \$17,000-\$20,000, plus mortgage subsidy, cheap loans, health insurance, a pension scheme, overtime payments - all of which could add another \$3,500 to \$5,000 in value.

However, the quality of a secretary's working life is more mechanical than in the past. Word processors,

combined with high pressure, leaves little time for personal contact. Surrounded by the achievements of other women, her expectations may be raised and her frustration greater.

Her only mobility may be horizontal, resulting in frequent job changes for incremental improvements, or just to relieve the boredom. The female executive will seek to distance herself as far as possible from the secretary, to maintain her status. So there is no mutual meeting ground and few shared values.

The City thinks itself the centre of the "ideal world," but in truth it excludes it: this world is not peopled with pensioners and the poor, and certainly not with children. A baby in arms may be brought into the office for ex-colleagues to coo over, but not for long. Women executives are playing the game, but the City's rules haven't changed.

(London Observer Service)

CURRENCY MARKETS

New view on inflation aids dollar

The dollar closed little changed on Friday as profit-taking erased its earlier gains in the Far East and Europe. For the week, however, it closed higher against major currencies, with most of the price action taking place at the beginning of the week.

On Monday, Tokyo's dealers pushed the U.S. currency higher while the British and U.S. markets were closed for their respective holidays. The resumption of full trading on Tuesday reinforced this trend, and the sharp rise of the dollar was accompanied by big gains for U.S. stocks and bonds, and steep losses for the precious metals. These prices reflected a sudden turnaround in market psychology as investors concluded their earlier inflation fears were exaggerated.

Trading was quieter for the rest of the week, and the dollar was unable to reach Tuesday's highs of 144.70 yen and 182.80 Deutschmarks. Dollar-buying subsided as it became apparent that an expected wave of Japanese investment in U.S. bonds and stocks failed to materialize.

The pound sterling was the weakest currency as it quickly fell to reach a low of \$1.6040. The U.S. currency's strength coincided with opinion polls showing a narrowing Tory lead and this caused a wide spread liquidation of long sterling positions. The currency recovered towards the end of the week as opinion polls became more favourable to the Conservatives. Also, Britain reported a current account surplus in April.

The currency markets are expected to stabilize this week ahead of the G-7 meeting in Venice on June 8-10. Technically, the dollar has lost a great deal of downside momentum. It seems premature to observe a reversal of the basic trend.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

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ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Rehovot, Jerusalem P.O. Box 51
(10100) Telephone 551616, Telex 26121. Fax 551696. TEL AVIV 9 Rehov Carlebach,
POB 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222, 288231-6 (six lines) Fax 203528. HAIFA 16 Rehov
Nardou, Hader Hacarmel, POB 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444, Fax 645446. Published
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Overdue inquiry

IN DECIDING to have a judicial commission of inquiry set up on the Shin Bet, its methods of interrogation in cases involving terrorist activity and its manner of giving evidence in court about these methods, the government embraced an idea whose time had certainly come - a trifle late.

Ten days ago Premier Yitzhak Shamir appointed a former state comptroller and an ex-chief of the Mossad to a committee whose brief was roughly similar: to examine the "judicial, organizational and operational" aspects of the investigations conducted by the General Security Service. The purpose was all too plain: to pre-empt an adverse ruling by the Supreme Court in the Izat Nafsu case which could lead to a police probe of Nafsu's Shin Bet interrogators.

The ruse failed. The court, entirely unimpressed by this non-judicial committee, left no doubt that, in its judgment, a police investigation was indeed in order, for the methods practised on the IDF officer were reprehensible, and impermissible.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish had little choice but to do as bidden. As is his wont, Mr. Harish procrastinated for nearly a week before ordering the probe, and then limited it to the seven Shin Bet operatives out of a total of eleven who had not only extracted a confession from Izat Nafsu by illegal means, but had also perjured themselves in testifying about it in military court.

Immunity from criminal prosecution for their own violation of the law is what the country's terrorism-busters have been claiming as their right, if their sacred mission of guaranteeing the safety of the nation is to be carried out successfully. For over a year now the country's political leaders have openly sided on this with the Shin Bet, alternately rejecting any allegation of wrongdoing on the part of the service and asserting that such wrongdoing should be overlooked and tolerated.

In the public debate that erupted last year after three aides of the then Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom blew the lid on the Bus Line 300 cover-up, the service had no more eloquent a spokesman than Mr. Shamir. The vice-premier, as he then was, held that the Shin Bet merited no wilful meddling from the political echelon but loyal support in whatever it was doing.

Excluding a police investigation, the leader of the Likud contended, the last thing the service deserved was a judicial commission of inquiry. Such a commission would, willy-nilly, leak the Shin Bet secrets to the enemy - and, in any event, the country had had a surfeit of useless, no-good judicial commissions of inquiry.

What, it may legitimately be inquired, will the commission approved by the government yesterday at Mr. Shamir's instigation be good for?

The pretence that the Shin Bet is by and large living within the law has by now been exploded by Shin Bet insiders who admitted that the Line 300 "incident" reflected standard operating procedures. No self-respecting judge in Israel will any longer buy Shin Bet testimony without subjecting it to the closest scrutiny. Under a newly appointed chief, the service seemed to be moving towards recognition of the obvious fact that even if its procedures cannot be wholly assimilated to those of the police, they cannot be outside or above the law.

If the recommendations made last year by the Yariv Committee to tighten up civilian control of the Shin Bet were insufficient, the government could have waited for the Tunik-Zamir panel to come up with its set of perhaps more expansive proposals. But the government, headed by Mr. Shamir, would not wait.

The government would not wait, mainly because that was the will of the Shin Bet - because only by setting up a judicial commission of inquiry was it deemed possible to get the bumbling Mr. Harish to call the police hounds off the Shin Bet trail. The commission would establish that Shin Bet methods had been what the Supreme Court said they were in the Nafsu case, but it would draw a veil over the past and herald the advent of a new day.

In the meantime, the seven would go scot free, and all would be well.

The plan may yet work, despite Mr. Harish's determination, announced to the cabinet yesterday, to press on with the police investigation. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev in effect predicted yesterday that the police would stage only a make-believe probe verging on a farce, ostensibly so as not to get in the way of the commission.

This must not be allowed. The judicial commission of inquiry is a most powerful instrument for straightening the country's democratic system. Had such a commission on the Shin Bet been set up early last year, it could have saved the government, and the country, infinite trouble. Even two weeks ago - when, according to the attorney-general, he proposed it to the cabinet, only to be turned down - it would have been a great help.

But to call a judicial commission of inquiry into being at the last moment in order to block a proper police inquiry is in itself a gross abuse of the law.

OVER 20 YEARS ago, one of Israel's top satirists, Ephraim Kishon, wrote a piece called "Our Abba," about the performance at the Security Council of Israel's then ambassador to the UN Abba Eban.

"Abba opens brilliantly," Kishon wrote, "Already in his third sentence he throws the words 'Maueresse' and 'Gastikum' which appear only in the writings of His Royal Highness King Alfred the Great. Then there is a perfect sentence, the absolute perfection of linguistic architecture, with the bombshell 'Dis-expositulation,' a rare idiom which electrified the whole Council. The representatives are furiously leafing through their dictionaries. The President, whose English is not too good, keeps turning to Mr. Bruncher: 'What is he saying? What is he saying?' The translators look frightened and sweating behind their glass boxes, like haunted animals. On the other hand American Jewry sits on the balcony, closes its eyes and breathes heavily, full of pleasure and pride: 'From where does he take all of these expressions?'"

Abba Eban's eloquence is something of a myth already. What better description of the national unity

'Our Abba'

Susan Hattis Rolef

government, which Eban gave several months following its formation than: "It is so preposterous - it might even work." His dry humour is hardly surpassable. And yet, he has always been something of an anomaly in our political system - a politician with no camp and no troops, whose greatest admirers are to be found among Diaspora Jewry and foreign leaders. Eban is like a monument, even if sometimes he looks like a misplaced monument. Last week it looked as if his party, the Israel Labour Party, was determined to tear the monument down.

It was rather sad to watch Eban last Thursday, at the centre of a political row in the Labour Party, defending his conduct regarding the report of "his" committee on the Pollard affair. Eban spoke plain words this time. It was no time for linguistic acrobatics. He was con-

fronting the cynical comments of the Party's leaders (all his juniors) and the open contempt shown by many members of the Party's central committee. "I do not have any regrets," he said, "and I shall not retreat under the crushing pressure of those who assault me. I stand behind my decisions, which were wise decisions taken after an examination of all the material in the affair. My decisions were in accordance with the best of my conscience, and I do not have an iota of regret."

History will probably decree that the Eban Committee was a mistake, that though the government is answerable to the Knesset, one cannot let politicians from the two major political blocs examine the failures of the leaders of these very same two blocs. Eban should have understood from the outset that the sub-committee's mission was impossible, and that under the circumstances his "clear conscience" would not be appreciated by his own political camp.

THERE IS NO question that there were serious errors made, as a result of lack of "due process" and perhaps also good judgment, in the way Labour's leaders dealt with the Pollard case after it became public. Even so, Eban should have understood that the Likud was more interested in ammunition for the next election - than in whether good judgment prevails in Israel's politics.

None of these excuses Yitzhak Rabin's astonishing show of ignorance regarding Israel's system of parliamentary democracy, when he stated that while the Rotenreich Committee's report was the concern of the government the Eban Committee's report was the concern of the Knesset. Nor does it excuse Shimon Peres's undertone of contempt for Eban.

However, one cannot fail to conclude that a little more communication among the Labour leaders could have avoided this shameful confrontation. Perhaps Eban could have explained to Rabin that the government is answerable to the Knesset and is not a separate fiefdom. Peres might also have saved himself much of his embarrassment over the Pollard affair had he consulted Eban as soon as the affair broke out.

While it is to be hoped that a *sulkha* will finally end the squabble, it is even more important that Labour's leaders cease acting like soloists, each playing his tune and instrument, and work out better consultative and decision-making arrangements, to put some content into the concept of "collective responsibility."

The fact that Likud leaders are even worse in this respect is no consolation. The Labour Party can not say to the electorate: "Look, what a disharmonious, incompetent bunch the Likud leaders are." While Labour cannot change the way the Likud functions, it can certainly change itself.

If nothing else, Abba Eban can and should act within the Labour Party as a guide to his colleagues on the norms of "due process" in the best of the Anglo-Saxon tradition. If he troubles to look about him, he could find a dependable ally for this task in Minister of Energy Moshe Shalom.

The Eban Committee, because of its make-up, was the wrong way to achieve this. But "our Abba" should not be thrown to the dogs for his error.

The Pollard affair

U.S.-Israel military ties 'unaffected'

Colin Legum

tip-off in 1977 about a Libyan conspiracy to assassinate Anwar Sadat; warnings about plots against Saudi Arabia and Jordan that have been passed on through Washington on several occasions; a warning to Italy in 1985 that one of its cruise ships was liable to be hijacked - soon afterwards the Achille Lauro was seized. And it was the Israeli network that provided Washington with information about the plane that was to fly the ship's hijackers out of Egypt, which enabled the Americans to intercept it.

The Israelis have cooperated in developing electronic intelligence systems with such American corporations as Boeing, RCA, Beechcraft, E-Systems, 21st Century Robotics and Sylva. According to one expert, as much as 70 per cent of high technology intelligence equipment developed in Israel is currently being used by the United States intelligence agencies.

PROFESSOR Steve Spiegel of the

University of California (Los Angeles), writing in *Orbis*, points out that the advantage Israel offers the Americans is not only data but experience, techniques and tactics that with the rapidly changing technology of modern warfare cannot be gained elsewhere. One reason for this is that Israel has been engaged in active combat operations against modern aircraft and anti-missile systems provided by the Soviet Union to Syria, and it has been able to capture Soviet equipment which has made it possible to evaluate its performance. According to Prof. Spiegel:

"The Israelis devised a method of destroying the T-72 tank, the Soviets' main battle tank, which is the principal weapon on which the Warsaw Pact relies for an offensive in Europe and which was hitherto considered difficult, at best, to penetrate. By demonstrating the relative utility or weaknesses of established weapons and revealing the latest innovations of the Soviets, years are saved by enabling unnecessary American programmes to be terminated early and others to be initiated

long before their importance might have been realized."

Another major advantage to the Americans derives from the fact that the Israeli air force uses its equipment under far more strenuous conditions, enabling it to determine the fatigue damage and efficiency of American-built aircraft and to pass this information on to their manufacturers. It has also learned how to use American planes more efficiently and at a lower cost than the United States Air Force.

One outstanding example of Israeli superiority over the Americans has been the development of the pilotless drone plane, mini-RPV's, as an anti-missile system. The United States programme for pilotless drone development, the Aquila, which cost \$350 million, proved unsuccessful and far more expensive than the Israeli mini-RPV's. The Soviets are already in the second generation of pilotless drone development while the new United States programme, budgeted at \$2.17 billion, is still in a comparatively early stage. When completed, the new American RPV will be more sophisticated than the Israeli RPV, but it will also be far more costly.

Prof. Spiegel comments: "The Israelis are particularly adept at improving older weapons, making it worthwhile to keep them in production. This saves the United States new development costs and facilitates exports to nations that cannot afford to buy the latest models... The Israelis have equipped the M48s with new diesel engines, larger 105-mm guns, new armour, computers,

laser range fighters and night-vision infra-red systems. With these additions the 'obsolete' M48 is superior to the newer US M60 and, in many respects, it is equivalent to the improved M60A3 still used by the United States army."

Another major gain accruing from their military cooperation is the boost it gives to selling United States aircraft and anti-missile systems to other nations. The Japanese, for example, decided to opt for the Grumman Hawk after the Israelis had demonstrated its efficiency in the campaign in Lebanon. It was only after the Israelis purchased the MD5000 helicopter (and improved it) that the Americans succeeded in selling it to the Jordanians, South Koreans and Kenyans in preference to the German-built BO-106 and the Franco-British Gazelle.

Summing up the value to the United States of its military cooperation with Israel, Prof. Spiegel concludes: "The United States has interests in Israeli military performance and capability beyond exclusive concern for the Arab-Israeli balance of power... As uncomfortable as it may seem to both supporters and opponents of Israel, that country's conventional military expertise is a fact of contemporary international politics."

For all these reasons, while the Pollard affair will be properly viewed as a major Israeli political blunder for which "cowboys" in its military and political establishment were responsible, it will not basically affect American-Israeli military cooperation.

GSS PROBE

(Continued from Page One)

ble for the Nafsu case had not acted any differently from their fellow interrogators in the past.

The establishment of the inquiry commission will not mean the end of the police probe ordered by the attorney-general last week, but will probably mean delaying it until the commission submits its report.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus yesterday named three officers to conduct the police probe. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said that the police "would not tread on the toes" of the inquiry. The police team would start examining the evidence; but it would not call witnesses until the inquiry commission had completed its work.

However, there will apparently be no need to continue with the two-man probe of the service's methods by former state comptroller Yitzhak Tunik and former Mossad chief Zvi Zamir. The two-man team was set up by Shamir earlier this month. In its decision, the cabinet first ruled - as it had to, under the law - that the Shin Bet's methods of interrogation are an issue of vital public interest at this time, and require clarification.

(This view does not arise out of the High Court judgment in Izat Nafsu's appeal against his prison sentence, which called on the attorney-general to take steps on account of the perjury committed by Shin Bet operatives in the military courts which heard the Circassian's case.)

The task entrusted to the commission will be two-fold, the cabinet ruled: to probe both the service's methods and procedures of interrogation against hostile terrorist activity, and "the giving of evidence in court concerning such interrogation."

The cabinet resolved that the commission could also make recommendations and proposals concerning interrogation methods and procedures in the future, taking into consideration the particular requirements of the struggle against terror. When the prime minister's letter goes out today to Shamir, asking him to name the members of the commission and laying down the commission's terms of reference as above, a second letter will also go out to Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, asking that body to impose secrecy on the work of the commission.

Harish reminded the ministers during the three-hour debate preceding the vote when he first proposed the judicial commission of inquiry a fortnight ago, his proposal

had been turned down, and Shamir had resolved instead to let Tunik and Zamir examine the methods and procedures used by the Shin Bet during interrogations of terror suspects.

Harish said he saw the appointment of Tunik and Zamir as not meeting the Supreme Court's call for "measures" in the Nafsu judgment and so had no alternative in his own view but to tell the police to step in. The commission, Harish emphasized, could not be a substitute for the police probe, and he did not intend either to ask the police to refrain from a probe or to postpone it. However, he said, the police could adjust the schedule of its probe according to its own priorities, and could take a decision independently, if it saw fit, to start the probe at some future date.

Even though no ministers voted against the inquiry proposal, which was approved by a comfortable 16 votes, those who expressed their reservations about the proposal said the cabinet did not look its best by "having gone round in circles."

One inside source told reporters, "There's nothing new in the fact that we Jews sometimes don't take decisions until the sword is actually over our heads." The source, while putting it good-humouredly, made it plain that he meant it in all seriousness. He then went on to ask reporters hopefully, "How does the government look now?"

In the discussion, Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi said the time the cabinet should have set up a judicial commission of inquiry was in 1984, right after the Ashkelon bus hijack killings. Had that been done, things which went wrong subsequently could have been avoided. Ya'acobi voted for.

Housing Minister David Levy, who abstained, asked the cabinet to think about the proposal for a commission for another week and delay the vote till then.

Defence Minister Rabin said that deviations from the norm had occurred in a few cases in the Shin Bet. Nevertheless, as an organization it constituted a vital sector in the campaign against terrorism and had achieved extraordinary successes. While far from enthusiastic about the idea of an inquiry commission, Rabin admitted that after the High Court judgment in the Nafsu appeal, and its consequences, there was little alternative now.

Rabin said he accepted the argument of the Shin Bet heads that they prefer to state their case before a commission rather than leave the matter solely up to the police.

READERS' LETTERS

SUPPORT FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - On November 9, 1985, I was the lucky recipient of a most wonderful and successful liver transplant at Thomas Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.

Today when I opened my copy of *The Post*, my heart was heavy when I read about Ya'acov Rabash's plight. It is in this vein that I am writing to appeal to all readers to join with me not only in prayer for his wellbeing, but to open their hearts and pocket books so that he may receive a new life.

These last 18 months have been glorious for me and my family. I have been here to celebrate a 50th and 51st birthday, a 30th anniversary and 31st; see three children graduate from college, and cook and prepare for Pesach - the first time in eight years.

Ya'acov can have a second chance at life too with the help of us all and I beg each of us to be our brother's keeper. Let us all join together to

give him life so that he and his family can grow together and share in joys for years to come.

Transplantation is not an easy operation and the recuperation is long and difficult, but the recovery is there to have and the results are just miraculous. Life is fantastic and every minute of every day is a blessing.

I want to publicly thank Dr. Elihu Gilon of Tel Hashomer who first diagnosed my illness and sent me to the right doctor. Without his excellent diagnosis, care and direction, I would today be a memory.

Please give generously - of your time to help chronic patients, of your prayers and support, and at this time, most importantly, of your financial capabilities.

SHARON ROXIN
Leonardtown, Maryland.

Mrs. Rosin's check for \$100 was forwarded on May 24 to Acct. No. 216905, Bank Hapoalim Branch 631. - Ed. J.P.

TRUE INDEPENDENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Dr. David Wolfers (Letters - April 29) bemoans the pressure brought to bear by the U.S. on Israel in connection with the Pollard case. He completely misunderstands the nature of the U.S.-Israel relationship. It is not that of allies such as that of the U.S. and Great Britain, but that of a protector and a client state. So long as Israel continues to receive massive financial aid, she

must be prepared to submit to pressure from the donor.

When Israel puts her political and fiscal houses in order and can stand on her own financial feet, she will be able to ignore these pressures. These reforms would be of general benefit, freeing Israel from the, so far, continuing status of *schnorrer*.

MARTIN FOX
East Lansing, Michigan.

MILITARY BUREAUCRACY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - For the last five years or so, I have been constantly being returning all kind of call-up notices and other communications from the army to Hans Vertheim indicating that he had left the country. In the beginning I just returned the envelope and noted this information on its face. When this did not prove successful, I even opened the envelopes or whatever and wrote this information inside. To no avail.

I wrote a separate letter to the army informing them of this matter to which I got some ridiculous reply; wrote to the Ministry of Defence, to which I got a receipt of delivery of the letter with the standard remarks.

The mail still comes - both regular and registered! I cannot help but think of how many thousands keep going out to non-existent persons.

DVORAH R. BLOCK
Jerusalem.

PEN FRIENDS
RICHARD AND MARGARET WATSON (25), of 9 Barnhill Road, Dalgety Bay, Fife, KY11 5LL, Scotland would like to have Israeli pen-friends. The husband works for British Caledonian Airways and the wife with disabled people.

NO ANTI-SEMITISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Your television critic, Philip Gillon, has waxed over-indignant about the episode of *Dempsey and Makepeace* featuring a Jewish arch-villain (May 22). His depiction was in a humorous vein, and Greek, Italian, Pakistani and other minority groups have had similar treatment in other British TV series.

If we accept that Jews can be villain just like any other ethnic group, I would not regard this particular case, as Mr. Gillon has, as "most blatant and vicious anti-Semitism" in the Goebbels and *Der Sturmer* class.

SINAI ROME
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